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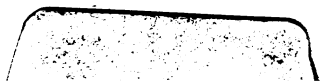

THE

UNDERSTANDING READER:

OR,

KNOWLEDGE BEFORE ORATORY.

BEING A NEW

SELECTION OF LESSONS,

SUITED TO THE UNDERSTANDING AND CAPACITIES OF YOUTH AND DESIGNED FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

I. IN READING.
II. IN THE DEFINITION OF WORDS.
III. IN SPELLING, PARTICULARLY COMPOUND AND DERIVATIVE WORDS.

IN A METHOD WHOLLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY THING OF THE KIND EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY DANIEL ADAMS, M. B.
Author of the Scholars Arithmetic, Thorough Scholar, &c

TENTH EDITION, IMPROVED.

Our boys often read as parrots speak, knowing little or nothing of the meaning.—FRANKLIN.

LEICESTER:

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1821.

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PREFACE.

TO answer the several intentions of this work and to accommodate the book to the convenience of both master and scholar, The UNDERSTANDING READER presents in the margin of each page a column of words in *Italic Characters*, singled out from the lesson. These words with a period after them are particularly designed for being spelt—those with a note of interrogation for being defined. Let the student be taught, while studying his lesson, ever to have his Dictionary within reach of him. By the help of this "*Sure Guide*," let him establish, in his own mind, just sentiments of the force and meaning of those words, set apart for being defined. After having read his lesson, let him be called upon to define these words, and if the teacher please, to spell them, together with the other words set apart for that purpose. The master, however, will make such deviations from these intentions, as the years and understanding of his pupil, under all circumstances may seem to require.

The advantages to be derived from accustoming youth to give definitions of words, are more than simply that of becoming acquainted with the meaning of them.

1. Their minds will be excited to inquiry. In this way they will arrive to an understanding of many ideas of the writer, which otherwise would have been wholly lost to them.

2. It will enlarge their acquaintance with language, not only by a knowledge of those particular words which they would define, but also by bringing many new words to their view.

3. It will help them to a readiness and facility of expressing their ideas. There is nothing in which frequent use and practice do more for a man than in this one thing. If a man has never been accustomed to express himself on any subject or thing, he will be much put to it and appear exceedingly awkward at first, however well he may understand the subject on which he would speak.

4. It will inspire them with a confidence in themselves, and in their own understandings, which will go further and be of more use to them on any public or private occasion than whole months or even years declamation on the stage.

In this selection a strict regard has been paid to the choice of pieces. Nothing has been admitted but what was thought to be suited to the capacity of the scholar. Extracts from natural history are not unfrequent—a subject exceedingly well adapted to the minds of youth: Morality, amusing and instructing essays, stories descriptive poetry and pleasing anecdotes make up its contents.

It would be highly proper and exceedingly useful, that the scholar, after reading his lesson, should be questioned, by his master, on the subjects of it. As examples of what it would be proper should be done at all times, will be found at the conclusion of some of the pieces. Questions calling up to view the principal ideas and events which have been related. Masters, I think would do well to pursue the same plan with their pupils in all their lessons. In this way they would readily form them to that most necessary habit of reading with attention.

Having said what was necessary to the illustration of these views, which excited to the present undertaking, the performance is now submitted to the candor and discernment of an enlightened public—Happy if it should be found upon examination and by experience, to hold forth any improvements by which the understanding and the faculties of youth may be more effectually called forth into operation.

DANIEL ADAMS.

Leominster, Sept. 29, 1803.

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UNDERSTANDING READER;

OR

KNOWLEDGE BEFORE ORATORY.

Application.

1. SINCE the days that are past are gone forever, and those that are to come may not come to thee; it behoveth thee, O man, to employ the present time, without regretting the loss of that which is past, or too much depending on that which is to come. *Behoveth? regretting.*

2. This instant is thine; the next is in the womb of futurity and thou knowest not what it may bring forth. Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly; defer not until evening what the morning may accomplish. *defer? accomplish.*

3. Idleness is the parent of want and of pain; but the labor of virtue bringeth forth pleasure. The hand of diligence defeateth want; prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants. *diligence. defeateth.*

4. Who is he that hath acquired wealth, that hath risen to power, that hath clothed himself with honor, that is spoken of in the city with praise, and that standeth before the king in his council? Even he that hath shut out idleness from his house; and hath said to sloth—thou art my enemy. *risen. council. idleness.*

5. He riseth up early, and lieth down late; he exerciseth his mind with contemplation, and his body with action; and preserveth the health of both. *early, health.*

6. The slothful man is a burden to himself, his *hours hang* heavy on his head; he *loitereth about*; and knoweth not what he loitereth

would do. His days pass away lik
Leaveth. shadow of a cloud; he leaveth behin
no mark for rememberance.

want. 7. His body is diseased for want of
cise: he wisheth for action, but hat
power to move. His mind is in dark
confused? his thoughts are confused; he longe
knowledge, but hath no application.
almond. would eat of the almond, but hatet
trouble. trouble of breaking the shell.

8. His house is in disorder; his se
riotous? are wasteful and riotous; and he ru
on towards ruin; he seeth it with his
he heareth it with his ears; he shake
head and wisheth; but hath no resol
until ruin cometh upon him like a
repentance. wind; and shame and repentance de
descend. with him to the grave.

Address to a young Student.

Watched. 1. YOUR parents have watched
your helpless infancy, and conducte
with many a pang, to an age at which
capable? mind is capable of manly improveme
solicitude? 2. Their solicitude still continues,
expense. trouble nor expense is spared, in
you all the instructions and accom
ments which may enable you to act
part in life, as a man of polished sens
confirmed. confirmed virtue.

contracted? 3. You have then already contra
debt. great debt of gratitude to them. Yo
gratitude? pay it by no other method, but by
properly the advantages which their
ness has afforded you.

deficient? 4. If your own endeavors are de
it is in vain that you have tutors, book
apparatus? all the external apparatus of literar
suits. You must love learning if you
possess it.

5. In order to love it you must feel its delights; in order to feel its delights, you must apply to it, however irksome at first, closely, constantly, and for a considerable time.

Feel.
irksome?

6. If you have resolution enough to do this, you connot but love learning; for the mind always loves that to which it has been long, steadily, and voluntarily attached. Habits are formed, which render what was at first disagreeable, not only pleasant, but necessary.

enough.
voluntarily.
attached?

7. Pleasant, indeed, are all the paths which lead to polite and elegant literature. Yours then, is surely a lot particularly happy. Your education is of such a sort, that its principal scope is to prepare you to receive a refined pleasure during your life.

literature?
principal.
scope?

8. Value duly the opportunities you enjoy and which are denied to thousands of your fellow creatures. Without exemplary diligence you will make but a contemptible proficiency. You may, indeed, pass through the forms of schools and universities; but you will bring nothing away from them of real value.

exemplary.
contemptible
proficiency.
universities.

9. The proper sort and degree of diligence, you cannot possess, but by the efforts of your own resolution. Your instructor may, indeed, confine you within the walls of a school, a certain number of hours. He may place books before you, and compel you to fix your eyes upon them, but no authority can chain down your mind.

efforts.
hours.
compel.
chain.

10. Your thoughts will escape from every external restraint, and amidst the most serious lectures, may be ranging in the wild pursuits of trifles, or vice.

pursuits.
trifles.

11. Rules, restraints, commands, and punishments, may indeed, assist in strengthening your resolution; but without your

Diligence. *conduce?* own voluntary choice your diligence will not often conduce to your pleasure or advantage.

obstacle? *perverse?* *mischievous* *puerile?* 12. But the principal obstacle to your improvement, at school, is a perverse ambition of being distinguished as a boy of spirit, in mischievous pranks, in neglecting the tasks and lessons, and for every vice and irregularity which the puerile age can admit.

gaiety. *malignant?* *detraction?* 13. You will have sense enough, I hope, to discover beneath the mask of gaiety and good nature, that malignant spirit of detraction, which endeavors to render the boy who applies to books, and to all the duties and proper business of the school, ridiculous.

ridicule? *misapplied.* *rectitude.* 14. You will see by the light of your reason, that the ridicule is misapplied. You will therefore effectually repel the attack, by a dauntless spirit, and unyielding perseverance. Though numbers are against you, yet, with truth and rectitude on your side you may, though alone, be equal to an army.

elegant. *principles.* *fail.* *received.* 15. By laying in a store of useful knowledge, adorning your mind with elegant literature, improving and establishing your conduct by virtuous principles, you cannot fail of being a comfort to those friends who have supported you, of being happy with yourself, and of being well received of mankind.

source. *consolation.* *sublunary?* *vicissitude?* 16. Honor and success in life will probably attend you. Under all circumstances, you will have an internal source of consolation and entertainment, of which no sublunary vicissitude can deprive you.

choice. 17. Time will show how much wiser has been your choice, than that of your idle

companions who would gladly have drawn you into their association, or rather into their conspiracy, as it has been called, against good manners and against all that is honorable and useful.

Association.
conspiracy.

18. While you appear in society, as a respectable and valuable member of it, they will perhaps, have sacrificed at the shrine of vanity, pride, extravagance, and false pleasure, their health and their sense, their fortune and their characters.

sacrificed?
shrine?
extravagance?

Life is a flower.

1. "*THE blossoms are fallen, and the beds of flowers are swept away by the scythe of the mower.*" This is a scene to which we are accustomed at this season of the year. We see the grass fall by the mower's scythe, and the gay flowers that adorn the meadows, unregarded, swept away.

Scythe.
mower.
scene.
meadows.

2 The green, the yellow, the crimson, the succulent, fall undistinguished before the fatal instrument that cuts them off. They are scattered on the ground and withered by the intense heat of the day.

green.
succulent?
intense?

3. That blooming flower which stands the pride of the verdant field, glowing in beautiful colars, and shining with the dawn of the morning, ere the sun gains its meridian height, falls a sacrifice to the severing steel, and fades in the scorching rays of noon.

verdant?
meridian.
height.

4. Thus it is with human life—The thread is cut and man falls into the silent tomb. Nothing can ward off the fatal stroke; the aged, old and infirm—manhood, in strength and vigor—youth, in bloom and beauty—the infant, weak and helpless, are without distinction swept away by the scythe of the great *destroyer, Death.*

tomb.
ward.
weak.
destroyer.

Vivacity? *consigned?* *mansions*

5. The active youth, who in the morning rises with health and vivacity, may at noon lie pale and motionless, at the feet of this great victor; and at the setting of the morrow's sun be consigned to the dark and lonesome mansions of the dead. Cities and nations are subject to the same fate.

depopulated *direful.*

6. How soon is a flourishing town depopulated by a pestilential disease. How soon is a nation cut off by the raging of a direful war.

liquid? *deluge?*

"O! that mine head were waters, and mine eyes
"Were fountains flowing like the liquid skies;
"Then would I give the mighty flood release,
"And weep a deluge for the human race."

Knowledge.

Essentially. *perpetual?* *series?* *solitude?*

1. KNOWLEDGE is that which next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another. It finishes one half of the human soul It makes being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications. It gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement.

suitable. *lustre* or *luster.* *source?*

2. It fills a public station with suitable abilities, and adds a lustre to those who are in the possession of them. Learning, by which I mean all useful knowledge, whether speculative or practical, is in popular and mixed governments the natural source of wealth and honor.

reigns? *favorites.* *growth.*

3. If we look into most of the reigns from the conquest, we shall find that the favorites of each reign have been those who have raised themselves. The greatest men are generally the growth of that particular age in which they flourish.

extensive?

4. A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive konwledge, are the steps by which a new man often mounts to favor,

and outshines the rest of his cotemporaries. *Cotemporaries?*

5. But when men are actually born to titles it is almost impossible that they should fail of receiving an additional greatness, if they take care to accomplish themselves for it. *impossible. fail.*

6. The story of *Solomon's* choice does not only instruct us in that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us, namely, that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation, which are very often not only the reward but the effect of wisdom. *choice. applies. reputation. reward.*

7. As it is very suitable to my present subject, I shall quote this passage in the words of sacred writ, not questioning but it will be very pleasing to such of my readers, who have a taste for fine writing. *suitable? quote. questioning.*

8. "In Gibeon the Lord appeared to *Solomon* in a dream by night; and God said ask what I shall give thee. And *Solomon* said—Thou hast shewn unto thy servant *David*, my father, great mercy, according as he walked before thee in truth and righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with thee, and thou hast kept for him this great kindness, and thou hast given him a son to sit on his throne as it is this day. *shewn. walked. righteousness. uprightness.*

9. And now, O Lord my God, thou hast made thy servant king instead of *David* my father; and I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in. Give therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad for who is able to judge this thy so great people!" *servant. instead. discern? judge.*

10. And the speech pleased the Lord that *Solomon* had asked this thing. And *God said* unto him, because thou hast ask- *speech.*

ed this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies, but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment. Behold I have done according to thy words.

Neither. *enemies.* *judgment.*

11. Lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart, so that there was none like thee, before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honor, so that there shall not be any among the kings like unto thee all thy days.

asked. *riches.*

12. And if thou wilt walk in my ways, to keep my statutes, and my commandments, as thy father *David* did walk, then I will lengthen thy days. And *Solomon* awoke, and behold it was a dream.

statutes. *dream.*

Esther.

SECTION 1. *AHASUERUS makes a royal feast—VASHTI's disobedience.*

1. AND it came to pass in the days of king Ahasuerus, when he sat on the throne of his kingdom, which was in Shushan the palace, that he made a feast unto all his princes and his servants; the power of Persia and Media, the nobles and princes of the provinces, being before him, when he shewed the riches of his glorious kingdom, and the honor of his excellent majesty many days, even an hundred and four score days.

Palace. *Persia.* *nobles.* *shewed.* *majesty.*

2. And when these days were expired, the king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace both unto great and small, seven days, in the court of the garden of the king's palace.

expired. *court.*

3. And they gave them drink in vessels of gold, and royal wine in abundance, ac-

vessels.

cording to the state of the king. Also, Vashti, the queen, made a feast for the women in the royal house which belonged to king Ahasuerus.

Feast.
women.

4. And on the seventh day, when the heart of the king was merry with wine, he commanded his seven chamberlains to bring Vashti before the king with the crown royal to shew the people and the princes her beauty; for she was fair to look upon.

chamberlains.
shew.
fair.

5. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains; therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned in him.

queen.
wroth.

6. And the king said to the wise men that knew the times, what shall we do unto queen Vashti according to law, because she hath not performed the commandment of the king Ahasuerus by the chamberlains?

knew.
performed.

7. And Memucan answered before the king and the princes, Vashti the queen hath not done wrong to the king only, but also to all the princes and to all the people that are in all the provinces of king Ahasuerus.

wrong.
people.

8. Therefore, if it please the king, let there go a royal cammandment from him, and let it be written among the laws of the Persians and the Medes, that Vashti come no more before king Ahasuerus; and let the king give her royal estate unto another that is better than she.

written.
Persians.
Medes.

9. And the saying pleased the king and the princes; and the king did according to the word of Memucan. After these things, when the wrath of king Ahasuerus was appeased, he remembered Vashti, and what she had done, and what was decreed against her.

wrath.
appeased?
decreed.

Virgins? sought.

10. Then said the king's servants that ministered unto him, let there be fair virgins sought for the king, and let the king appoint officers in all the provinces of his kingdom, that they may gather together all the fair young virgins unto Shushan the palace, to the house of the women, unto the custody of Hagai the king's chamberlain, keeper of the women, and let the maiden, that pleaseth the king be queen instead of Vashti. And the thing pleased the king, and he did so.

custody. maiden. instead.

SECTION 2. *Esther made queen.*

Mordecai. carried.

11. Now in Shushan the palace, there was a certain Jew, whose name was Mordecai, who had been carried away from Jerusalem with the captivity which had been carried away with Jeconiah king of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon had carried away.

Nebuchadnazzar.

uncle. neither.

12. And he brought up Esther, his uncle's daughter, for she had neither father nor mother, and the maid was fair and beautiful, whom Mordecai, when her father and mother were dead, took for his own daughter.

daughter.

13. So it came to pass, when the king's commandment and his decree were heard, and when many maidens were gathered together unto Shushan the palace, to the custody of Hagai, that Esther was brought also unto the king's house, to the custody of Hagai, keeper of the women.

maidens. were. brought.

14. And the maiden pleased him and she obtained kindness of him, and he speedily gave her seven maidens who were meet to be given unto her, and he prefered her and her maids unto the best place of the house of the women.

speedily. prefered? maids.

15. And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther did, and what should become of her. Now when the turn of Esther was come to go in unto the king, she required nothing but what Hagai, the king's chamberlain, keeper of the women, appointed.

Esther.

keeper.

16. And Esther obtained favor, in the sight of all them that looked upon her. So Esther was taken unto king Ahasuerus, unto his house royal, in the tenth month, which is the month Tebeth in the seventh year of his reign.

obtained.

reign.

17. And the king loved Esther, above all the women, and she obtained grace and favor in his sight more than all the Virgins; so that he sat the royal crown on her head, and made her queen instead of Vashti.

queen.

instead.

18. Then the king made a great feast unto all the princes and his servants even Esther's feast; and he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts according to the state of the king.

release.

provinces

19. In those days, while Mordecai sat in the king's gate, two of the kings chamberlains, Bigthan and Teresh, were wroth and sought to lay hands on king Ahasuerus. And the thing was known to Mordecai, who told it unto Esther, the queen, and Esther certified the king thereof in Mordecai's name.

wroth.

known.

certified.

20. And when inquisition was made of the matter it was found out; therefore they were both hanged on a tree; and it was written in the book of the chronicles before the king.

inquisition

hanged.

chronicles

SECTION 3. *Haman promoted.*

21. After these things did king Ahasuerus promote Haman, the son of Hamedatha

promote

Advanced. the Agagite, and advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes that were with him.

22. And all the king's servants, that were *reverenced?* in the king's gate, bowed and reverenced Haman; for the king had so commanded *concerning.* concerning him. But Mordecai bowed not nor did him reverence. Then the king's servants that were in the king's gate said *transgressest.* unto Mordecai, "why transgressest thou the king's commandment?"

23. Now it came to pass when they spake *daily.* daily unto him, and he hearkened not unto *hearkened.* them, they told Haman, to see whether Mordecai's matter would stand; for he had told them that he was a Jew. And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of *wrath.* wrath.

thought. 24. And he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone for they had shewed him the people of Mordecai; wherefore Haman sought to destroy all the Jews that *whole.* were throughout the whole kingdom of *people.* Ahasuerus even the people of Mordecai.

25. And Haman said unto the king Ahas- *scattered.* uerus, there is a certain people scattered a- *dispersed?* broad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom; and their *diverse?* laws are diverse from all people, neither keep they the king's laws; therefore, it is not for the king's profit to suffer them.

26. If it please the king let it be written, *destroyed.* that they be destroyed, and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver to the hands of *business.* those who have the charge of the business to bring it into the king's treasuries.

And the king took his ring from his hand *enemy.* and gave it unto Haman, the enemy of the Jews.

27. And the king said unto Haman, the silver is given unto thee, the people also, to do with them as it seemeth good unto thee.— Then were the king's scribes called, on the thirteenth day of the first month, and there was written according to all that Haman commanded.

Thirteenth. *written.*

28. And the letters were sent by posts into all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, *even* upon the thirteenth *day* of the twelfth month which is the month Adar, and to take the spoil of them for a prey.

posts. *perish?* *twelfth.* *prey.*

29. The posts went out being hastened by the king's commandment, and the decree was given in Shusan palace. And the king and Haman sat down to drink; but the city Shushan was perplexed.

hastened. *perplexed.*

30. When Mordecai perceived all that was done, Mordecai rent his clothes, and put on sackcloth and ashes, and went out into the midst of the city, and cried with a loud and bitter cry; and came even before the king's gate: For none might enter into the king's gate clothed with sackcloth.

perceived. *clothes.* *sackcloth.* *cried.*

31. And in every province, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, there was great mourning among the Jews, and fasting and weeping, and wailing; and many lay in sackcloth and ashes. So Esther's maids and her chamberlains came and told it her.

province. *mourning.* *weeping.* *wailing.*

32. Then was the queen exceedingly grieved: and she sent raiment to clothe Mordecai, and to take away his sackcloth from him: But he received it not. Then called Esther for Hatach, one of the king's chamberlains, whom he had appointed to attend upon *her*, and gave him a command-

exceedingly. *grieved.* *raiment.* *received.*

ment to Mordecai, to know what it was, and why it was.

Street. 33. So Hatach went forth to Mordecai unto the street of the city, which was before the king's gate. And Mordecai told him *happened.* of all that had happened unto him, and of *money.* the sum of money that Haman had promis- *promised.* ed to pay to the king's treasuries for the Jews to destroy them.

copy. 34. Also he gave him a copy of the writ- *writing.* ing of the decree that was given at Shushan *shew.* to destroy them, to shew it unto Esther, and to declare it unto her, and to charge her that she should go in unto the king, to make supplication unto him, and to make request before him for her people. And Hatach came and told Esther the words of Mordecai.

35. Again Esther spake unto Hatach, and gave him commandment unto Mordecai: All the king's servants, and the people of the king's provinces do know, that whatsoever, whether man or woman, shall come *inner.* unto the king into the inner court, who is *law.* not called, there is one law of his to put him to death, except such to whom the king *sceptre.* shall hold out the golden sceptre, that he may live; but I have not been called to come in unto the king these thirty days.

36. And they told to Mordecai Esther's words. Then Mordecai commanded to an- *answer.* swer Esther, think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall *deliverance?* there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and *destroyed.* thy father's house shall be destroyed, and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a thing as this?

37. Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer. Go gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night nor day. I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish.

Neither. *maidens.* *perish.*

SECTION 4. *Esther's Banquet.*

38. So Mordecai went his way, and did according to allthat Esther had commanded him. Now it came to pass on the third day, that Esther put on her royal apparel, and stood in the inner court of the king's house; and the king sat upon his royal throne in the royal house, over against the gate of the house.

apparel. *throne.*

39. And it was so when the king saw Esther the queen standing in the court, that she obtained favour in his sight; and the king held out to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. So Esther drew near and touched the top of the sceptre. Then said the king unto her, what wilt thou queen Esther? and what is thy request? it shall be even given thee to the half of the kingdom.

obtained. *near.* *touched.*

40. And Esther answered, if it seem good unto the king, let the king and Haman come this day unto the banquet that I have prepared for him. Then the king said, cause Haman to make haste, that he may do as Esther hath said. So the king and Haman came to the banquet that Esther had prepared.

seem. *haste.*

41. And the king said unto Esther at the banquet of wine, what is thy petition? and it shall be granted thee: and what is thy request? even to the half of the kingdom, it shall be performed. Then answered Est-

petition. *half.*

her, and said, my petition and my requ
is, if I have found favour in the sight of
king, and if it please the king to grant
Perform? petition, and to perform my request, let
king and Haman come to the banquet t
I shall prepare for them, and I will do
morrow as the king hath said.

forth. 42. Then went Haman forth that day j
ful and with a glad heart; but when Han
saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that
stood not up nor moved for him, he was
indignation. of indignation against Mordecai.

refrained. 43. Nevertheless Haman refrained h
self, and when he came home, he sent
called for his friends, and Zeresh his w
And Haman told them of the glory of
riches, and the multitude of his childrer
promoted. the things wherein the king had promo
advanced. him, and how he had advanced him ab
the princes and servants of the king.

44. Haman said moreover, yea, Est
the queen did let no man come in with
king unto the banquet that she had pre
tomorrow. ed but myself; and tomorrow am I inv
availeth? unto her also with the king. Yet all
availeth me nothing, so long as I see M
sitting. decai the Jew sitting at the king's gate

gallows. 45. Then said Zeresh his wife and al
friends unto him, let a gallows be made
fifty cubits high, and tomorrow speak t
hanged. unto the king that Mordecai may be han
merrily. thereon; then go thou in merrily with
king unto the banquet. And the th
caused. pleased Haman: and he caused the gall
to be made.

SECTION 5. *Mordecai rewarded—Haman hanged.*

46 On that night could not the king sle
and he commanded to bring the boo

records of the chronicles; and they were *Records?*
read before the king. And it was found *chronicles.*
written that Mordecai had told of Bigthan *read.*
and Teresh two of the king's chamberlains,
the keepers of the door who sought to lay *sought.*
hands on king Ahasuerus.

47. And the king said, what honor and
dignity have been done to Mordecai for this?
Then said the king's servants that minister- *servants.*
ed unto him, there is nothing done for him. *ministered.*
And the king said, who is in the court?
Now Haman was come into the outward
court of the king's house, to speak unto the *speak.*
king, to hang Mordecai on the gallows that
he had prepared for him. *prepared?*

48. And the king's servants said unto
him, behold Haman standeth in the court. *court,*
And the king said let him come in. So
Haman came in. And the king said unto
him, what shall be done to the man whom
the king delighteth to honor? Now Ha-
man thought in his heart, whom would the *thought?*
king delight to honor more than myself?

49. And Haman answered the king, for
the man whom the king delighteth to hon-
or, let the royal apparel be brought which *apparel.*
the king useth to wear, and the horse that *wear.*
the king rideth upon, and the crown royal
which is set upon his head; And let this
apparel and horse be delivered to the hand
of one of the king's most noble princes that *noble.*
they may array the man withal whom the
king delighteth to honor, and bring him on
horseback through the street of the city, *street.*
and proclaim before him, thus shall it be *proclaim?*
done to the man whom the king delighteth
to honor.

50. Then the king said unto Haman,
make haste, and take the apparel and the
horse, as thou hast said, and do even so to

Sitteth. Mordecai the Jew, that sitteth at the king's
fail. gate: Let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken. Then took Haman the apparel
arrayed. and the horse, and arrayed Mordecai, and
horseback. brought him on horseback through the street of the city and proclaimed before him thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honor.

51. And Mordecai came again to the king's gate. But Haman hasted to his house mourning, and having his head covered. And Haman told Zeresh his wife and
befallen. all his friends every thing that had befallen him. Then said his wise men and Zeresh his wife unto him, if Mordecai be of the seed of the Jews, before whom thou hast
prevail? begun to fall, thou shalt not prevail against
surely. him but shalt surely fall before him.

talking. 52. And while they were yet talking with him, came the king's chamberlains and hasted to bring Haman unto the banquet that Esther had prepared. So the king and Haman came to banquet with Esther the queen. And the king said again, unto Esther on the second day at the banquet of
petition. wine, what is thy petition, queen esther? and it shall be granted thee; and what is thy request? and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom.

53 Then Esther the queen answered and said, If I have found favor in thy sight, O king, and if it please the king, let my life be given me at my petion, and my people at my request: For we are sold, I and my
people. people, to be destroyed, to be slain, and to
perish? perish. But if we had been sold for bondmen and bondwomen, I had held my tongue
countervail? although the enemy could not countervail the king's damage.

54 Then the king Ahasuerus answered, and said unto Esther the queen, who is he, and where is he, that durst presume in his heart to do so? And Esther said, the adversary, and enemy, is this wicked Haman. Then Haman was afraid before the king and the queen.

Durst?
presume.
afraid.

55 And the king arising from the banquet of wine in his wrath went into the palace garden: And Haman stood up to make request of his life to Esther the queen; for he saw that there was evil determined against him by the king. Then the king returned out of the palace garden into the place of the banquet of wine; and Haman was fallen upon the bed whereon Esther was. Then said the king, Will he force the queen also before me in the house? As the word went out of the king's mouth, they covered Haman's face.

wrath.
palace.
determined?
garden.
fallen.

56 And Harbonah, one of the chamberlains, said before the king, behold also, the gallows, fifty cubits high, which Haman had made for Mordecai, who had spoken good for the king, standeth in the house of Haman. Then the king said, hang him thereon. So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai. Then was the king's wrath pacified.

gallows.
hanged.
pacified.

"*Yet all this availeth me nothing.*"

1 HAMAN was rich, honored by his king and blessed with a multitude of children: yet all this was of no avail so long as he saw Mordecai, the Jew, sitting at the king's gate. The possessor of riches and honor, unless endowed with reason and virtue, becomes a slave to his passions.

Avail.
sitting.
endowed.

2 This was the situation of Haman. Advanced over all the other princes and ser-

Entitled. *reverence.* *bowed.*

vants of the king, he thought himself entitled to their reverence and respect; but Mordecai *bowed not nor did him reverence.*

homage? *sufficient.* *excite.* *insatiable.*

3 This single circumstance, strange as it may appear to those, who are unaccustomed to receive the homage of others, was sufficient to disturb the repose, and excite in the mind of the rich and much honored Haman, an insatiable desire of revenge.

insufficient.

4 But such were his vain ideas of honor, that he scorned to lay hands on Mordecai alone, his death he deemed an insufficient atonement for the affront offered to his dignity.

extensive? *indiscriminate?* *appease?*

5 When, therefore, he was informed of Mordecai's people, he sought the destruction of all the Jews, who resided in the extensive dominions of Ahasuerus. O Haman! what were your thoughts? What great advantage could you expect to derive from this indiscriminate slaughter? Could it appease your wrath, give quiet to your slumbers, or display the glory of your power?

recoiled?

6 No, surely, your heart must have recoiled at the inhuman transaction, and your midnight hours must have been disturbed with the sight of those innocent victims, you had sacrificed to satiate your revenge.

victims? *satiate?* *intentions.*

7 But, fortunately for the Jews, your intentions were discovered, your wickedness turned upon your own head, and yourself and family hung on the same gallows you had prepared for Mordecai.

family.

picture. *value.* *career?* *summit.*

8 This is a picture, not of Haman's character only, but of many other vain mortals, who know not the true value of wealth and honor. Very few indeed in the career of ambition are able to obtain the *summit* of their wishes.

9 The statesman, whose measures have been crowned with success, at the sight of opposition, or, at least, after a few fruitless attempts to obtain a favorite measure, retires in discontent, recounts to his family and friends, the glory of his actions, the services he has rendered to his country, and to sum up the whole, exclaims in the language of our text, "*Yet all this availeth me nothing.*"

Statesman ?
fruitless ?
obtain.
exclaims.

10 The general, who has valiantly led his armies to victory, and obtained conquest after conquest, is seldom satisfied. Some obstinate city refuses to capitulate, and if his ingenuity and the strength of his forces prove insufficient, as is often the case, to compel it to submission, in the rage of disappointed ambition, a rage which would willingly sacrifice every soul in the city, even the mother and her helpless offspring, he says to himself, "Though I have conquered many cities, provinces, and kingdoms and the fame of my arms has been as extensive as the globe, "*Yet all this availeth me nothing,*" so long as this one city remains unconquered."

valiantly.
obstinate ?
capitulate ?
compel.
extensive ?

11 Thus, likewise, in the pursuit of wealth we will admit that a man has obtained as much as his heart can desire. Still his happiness is incomplete. He reflects that he must soon leave his wealth, and to whom? To his children who will dissipate it in luxuries, and the gratifications of their vicious passions and appetites. Judge for yourself, whether this man hath not reason to complain, "*Yet all this availeth me nothing.*"

pursuit.
incomplete.
dissipate ?
luxuries.
vicious ?

12 Reader, reflect seriously on the above observations, and if you are the possessor of wealth, or have been honored by your country, learn to estimate their real worth.

reflect ?
estimate ?

Entitle. Think not they will entitle you to respect, but consider them as the gift of Providence, put into your hands for the purpose of doing good to your fellow men.

Envy. indulge? revengeful. 13 Pay no attention to the snarlings of envy, indulge no revengeful passions, but do your duty faithfully, and though more than one Mordecai "*bow not nor do you reverence,*" you will have no reason to say with Haman, "*Yet all this availeth me nothing.*"

Address of a Master to his scholars on the Usefulness of Learning.

MY YOUNG PUPILS,

Ambitious. 1 WITHOUT you have an inclination for learning, without you feel ambitious to be as forward as any in your class, all my endeavours to instruct you, will be vain and useless. *Devoted? diversion? studies.* The youth, whose mind is devoted to plays and diversions, and who studies his lessons merely, from a fear of correction will learn but little, and the little he learns, will soon be forgotten.

compelling. 2 I hope, however, that I shall never be driven to the painful necessity, of compelling you by correction to attend to your studies. It will be much more agreeable to me, much more to my credit as a faithful instructor, and much more to your honor, as scholars, to have you attend to your studies, from a love of learning, and a laudable ambition to excel each other, in those branches of literature, to which your attention may from time to time be directed. *laudable? ambition. excel.*

3 At present you are unacquainted with the world, and do not foresee the advantages you will hereafter derive from a thorough knowledge of the English language, a competent skill in arithmetic, and from *competant? arithmetic.*

being able to write a plain and handsome hand. To point out the advantages to be derived from the above branches of learning, is the object of the follwing observations.

Handsome.
derived?
object?

4 You are all possessed of some kind of ambition. In your amusements, one feels a pride that he is the swiftest runner, another, that he is the most expert wrestler, and another, that he can sling a stone the farthest, or best hit the mark.

feels.
expert?
wrestler.

5 And why are you pleased with excelling in these little amusements? Because, it is natural to youth, as well as men, to be pleased with superiority, because, there is a delight in being noticed, and often spoken of with praise.

excelling.
noticed.
often.

6 But to be a swift runner, or an expert wrestler, are objects of small importance; if, therefore, excelling in these trifling amusments affords you pleasure, or gratifies your pride, how much more grateful and pleasing must it be, to excel your mates, in writing, reading, and arithmetic, which are objects of importance, and will never fail of affording pleasure and of adding to your prosperity, usefulness and respetability in the world.

trifling.
gratifies?
arithmetic.
fail.

7 The number of your days at most is but small, and the time will shortly arrive, when you must act, and provide for yourselves. None of you know where you may hereafter live, or what business you may follow for a livelihood, but wherever you live, or whatever business you pursue, learning will be of immense advantage.

arrive?
livelihood.
immense?

8 Such is the disposition of mankind, so ready are many of them to take the advantage of the raw and unexperienced, that the youth who is left without learning, to act and provide for himself, will meet with ma-

Embarrassments? *liable?* *impositions.* *subjected?*

ny difficulties, feel many embarrassments and be liable to a thousand impositions, to which those who are possessed of a good common school education, will not be subjected.

offices. *profit.* *arrive?* *fair.* *figures.*

9 In every Town, County, and State in America, are offices of honor and profit, which some of you, as you arrive to the age of manhood, will be called upon to fill. Most of these offices require men who are able to read well, to write a fair hand, and who understand the use of figures. Those of you, who pay attention to your books, who not only learn to read, but to understand what you read, who learn the rules of Arithmetic, and understand how to apply them in practice, will be the ones most likely to be promoted.

promoted? *laudable?* *excel.* *diligent.* *promotion?*

10 At present, I am happy to see you inspired with a laudable ambition to excel each other in learning. Will you not have the same ambition hereafter, as it respects your rank and situation in the world? If you should, let me inform you, that a diligent improvement of your present opportunity for learning is the only way in which you can expect promotion in society.

lessons. *admonitions?* *unqualified.*

11 The youth who is inattentive to his books and regards not the lessons and admonitions of his instructor, is seldom, afterwards respected. He is considered, as a dull, stupid blockhead, and unqualified for the exercise of any profitable, or useful employment.

esteem. *approbation.* *ambitious.*

12 Would you therefore, wish, when arrived to manhood, to be considered as worthy members of society, would you wish to be promoted to offices of honor, or profit, would you wish for the esteem of mankind, and the smiles and approbation of your God, learn to love your books, and be ambitious

to excel your mates, not so much in your plays and diversions, as in learning. *Diversions.*

13 You have all of you, my young friends, heard of the name of Franklin, you have heard your fathers speak of him as a great, and a useful man. Remember that he was once as young as you are, and his advantages for learning no better than yours. *Franklin. heard. once.*

14 When at your age, Franklin was no wiser, or richer, than you, and nothing but his love of learning, which induced him to embrace every opportunity in his power to increase his knowledge, and a diligent and persevering attention to business, ever acquired him that eminence, which he has so justly attained. *embrace. persevering. eminence? attained?*

15 Would you be as eminent and useful as Franklin, be as anxious to improve your time and talents to the best advantage. Believe me, my young friends, it is not only for your interest, to attend with diligence to your studies, but it is a sacred duty, which you owe to yourselves, your parents, your Country, and your God. *anxious? talens. diligence. country.*

16 To yourselves, as it will increase your happiness, to your parents, as it will be the most grateful return you can make them for the pains and expense they bestow on your education, to your country, as it will enable you to reward her for the protection she affords you, and to your God, as it will render you more capable of fulfilling the grand objects of your creation. *grateful? expense, or enpence. capable?*

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*The Camelion.**

1 OFT has it been my lot to mark
A proud, conceited, talking spark *Conceited.*

*This animal is said to live on air, it is also said frequently to change its colour, very often, three or four times in half an hour

Tour ? Returning from his finish'd tour,
perter ? Grown ten times perter than before.
Whatever word you chance to drop,
travelled. The travell'd fool your mouth will stop—
" Sir, if my judgment you'll allow—
I've seen—and sure I ought to know."—
So begs you'd pay a due submission,
acquiesce ? And acquiesce in his decision.

travellers. 2 Two travellers of such a cast,
wilds ? As o'er Arabia's wilds they pass,
And on their way in friendly chat,
Now talk'd of this, and then of that;
Discours'd a while, 'mongst other matter,
camelion. Of the camelion's form and nature.

3 "A stranger animal," cries one,
" Sure never liv'd beneath the sun:
A lizard's body lean and long,
triple ? A fish's head, a serpent's tongue,
disjoined ? Its tooth with triple claw disjoin'd:
tail. And what a length of tail behind!
hue ? How slow its pace! and then its hue—
Who ever saw so fine a blue!"

4 " Hold there," the other quick replies,
" 'Tis green: I saw it with these eyes,
As late with open mouth it lay,
sunny. And warm'd it in the sunny ray,
stretched. Strech'd at its ease the beast I view'd,
And saw it eat the air for food."

5 " I've seen it sir, as well as you,
And must again affirm it blue,
surveyed ? At leisure I the beast survey'd,
extended ? Extended in the cooling shade."

6 " 'Tis green, 'tis green, sir, I assure [ye,"
green. " Green!" cries the other in a fury—
" Why, sir, d'ye think I've lost my eyes?"
replies. " 'Twere no great loss," the friend replies,
" For if they always use you thus,
You'll find them but of little use."

contest ? 7 So high at last the contest rose
From words they almost came to blows;
When, luckily came by a third;

To him the question they referr'd ; *Referred?*
And begg'd he'd tell them if he knew, *begged.*
Whether the thing was green or blue.

8 " Sirs," cries the umpire, " cease your *umpire.*
pother, *cease.*
The creature's neither one nor t'other,
I caught the animal last night, *caught.*
And view'd it o'er by candle light ;
I mark'd it well—t'was black as jet—
You stare—but, sirs, I've got it yet,
And can produce it."—" Pray, sir, do ; *produce.*
I'll lay my life the thing is blue." [seen *blue.*

9 " And I'll be sworn, that when you've
The reptile you'll pronounce it green." *reptile?*
" Well then at once to end the doubt," *doubt.*
Replies the man, " I'll turn him out, *replies.*
And when before your eyes I've set him,
If you don't find him black, I'll eat him."
He said ; then full before their sight
Produc'd the beast ; and lo !—'twas white.

Greenland.

1 GREENLAND is the farthest north, and one of the coldest countries in the known world. The ground there is covered with eternal snows which never melt even in the summer. There are scarcely any animals to be found excepting bears, *Bears.* that live by preying on fish. *preying.*

2 There are no trees growing upon any *trees.* part of the country, so that the inhabitants have nothing to build their houses with, except the planks and the trees which the sea washes away from other countries and leaves upon their coast. *build.*

3 With these they erect large cabins, *erect?* where several families live together. The *cabins.* sides of these huts are composed of earth and stones, and the top secured with turf ; in a *short time* the whole is so cemented *cemented?*

Impenetrable. with frost, that it is impenetrable to the weather during the whole winter.

partitions. 4 Along the sides of the building are made several partitions, in each of which a Greenlander lives with his family. Each of these families have a small lamp continually burning before them, by means of which they cook their food and light themselves, and what is equally necessary in so cold a country, keep up an agreeable warmth throughout their apartment.

means.

warmth.

catch. 5 They have a few deer which sometimes visit them in the summer, and which the Greenlanders kill whenever they can catch them; but they are almost entirely destitute of the vegetables, which serve as nourishment to man.

destitute of vegetables.

6 Such is the extreme cold in this quarter of the world, that the seas about Greenland are filled with immense quantities of ice, which is said to remain even years, undissolved. Huge pieces are often seen floating, which are not only as big as the largest houses, but even resemble small mountains.

pieces.

floating.

7 These are sometimes dashed against each other by the winds, with such immense force that they would crush the strongest ship to pieces, and with a noise that exceeds the report of a cannon. Upon these pieces of ice are frequently seen white bears of an enormous size; which have either fallen asleep upon them, and so been carried away, or have straggled over these icy hills in search of fish.

exceeds.

enormous.

straggled.

8 The people in this country live altogether by hunting and fishing. The seas about Greenland afford a peculiar species of animal called a *Seal.* He is nine or ten feet long, and has two small feet before, on

peculiar.

species.

Seal.

which he is able to walk a little upon the shore; for he frequently comes out of the sea, and sleeps or amuses himself upon the land or ice. *Amuses?*

9 His body is very large and full of oil, and he has two legs which resemble fins, with which he swims in the water. This animal is the constant prey of the Greenlander, and furnishes him with all he wants. The flesh he eats, the fat serves him to feed his lamps, which is almost as necessary as food itself in that cold climate. *prey. wants. climate?*

10 With the skin he composes clothes that are impenetrable to the water, or lines the inside of his hut to keep out the weather. As this animal is so necessary to the existence of a Greenlander, it is his greatest glory to chase and take him. *composes? impenetrable. chase.*

11 For this purpose, he places himself in a small narrow boat, the top of which is covered over with the skins of seals, and closes round the middle of the fisher so tight as entirely to exclude the water. He has a long oar or paddle, broad at both ends, which he dips first on one side, then on the other, and rows along with incredible swiftness, over the roughest seas. *boat. exclude? incredible? roughest.*

12 He carries with him a harpoon, which is a kind of lance or javelin, tied to a long thong, at the end of which is fixed a bladder, or some other light thing that sinks with difficulty. When the fisherman is thus prepared, he skims lightly along the waters, till he perceives, at a distance, one of these animals floating upon the surface. *harpoon? javelin. perceives.*

13 The Greenlander then approaches him as softly as he is able, and, if possible, contrives that the animal shall have the wind and sun in his eyes. When he is sufficiently near he throws his harpoon, and generally wounds the creature; in which case he

Hurries. *carries.* *thong?* *compelled?* *breathe.* *dispatches.*

instantly hurrries away, and carries with him the thong and bladder.

14 But it is not long before he is compelled to rise again to the surface of the water to breathe; and then the Greenlander who has been pursuing him all the time, attacks him anew and dispatches him with a shorter lance, which he has brought with him for the purpose. He then ties his prey to his boat, and tows it after him to his family, who receve it with joy, and dress it for his supper.

fatigue. *hospitable?* *thought.*

15 Although these poor poeple live a life of such continued fatigue, and are obliged to earn their food with so much hardship, they are generous and hospitable in the management of it; for not a person present but is invited to partake of the feast; and a Greenlander would think himself dishonored for life, that should be thought capable of wishing to keep it all to himself.

towed? *butchers.* *curriers.* *pelts?*

16 The men hunt and fish, but when they have towed their booty to land, they trouble themselves no further about it: Nay it would be accounted beneath their dignity only to draw the seal upon the shore. The women are the butchers and cooks, and also the curriers to dress the pelts and make clothes, shoes, and boots out of them.

icicles. *expedition?*

17 When the men come home all covered with wet and icicles, and sit down comfortably in their huts to feast upon their prey their common conversation is about the dangers and accidents they have met with in their expedition.

Greenlander. *surprise?* *seal.*

18 A Greenlander relates how he bounded over the waves to surprise a monstrous seal; how he pierced the animal with a harpoon, how he liked to have dragged his boat with him under the water; how he

attacked him again in closer combat, how the beast enraged with his wounds, rushed upon him in order to destroy him with his teeth; and how in the end, by courage and perseverance, he triumphed over his adversary, and brought him safe to land.

Triumphed?

19 All this he relates with the vehemence and interest which people naturally feel for things which concern them nearly; he stands in the midst of his countrymen, and describes every minute circumstance of his adventures; the little children gather round and greedily catch the relation; they feel themselves interested in every circumstance; they hear, and wish to share in the toils and glory of their fathers.

vehemence?

minute?

catch?

20 When they are little bigger, they exercise themselves in small skiffs, with which they learn to overcome the waves. Nothing can be more dangerous, or require greater dexterity than the management of a Greenlander's boat.

skiffs?

dexterity?

boat.

21 The least thing oversets it, and then the man, who cannot disengage himself from the boat which is fastened to his middle, sinks down below the waves, and is inevitably drowned, if he cannot regain his balance. The only hope of doing this is placed in the proper application of his oar; and therefore the dexterous management of this implement forms the early study of the young Greenlanders.

disengage?

fastened.

inevitably.

dexterous?

22 In their sportive parties they row about in a thousand different manners; they dive under their boats and then set them to rights with their paddle; they learn to glide over the roughest billows and face the greatest dangers with intrepidity; till in the end they acquire sufficient strength and ad-

paddle.

roughest?

intrepidity.

Admitted. dress to fish themselves, and to be admitted into the class of men.

QUESTIONS. *Where is Greenland situated? what is its climate?—productions? How do the inhabitants build? What animals have they?—vegetables? What is there peculiar to their seas? What are the occupations of the inhabitants? How is the seal taken? On what subjects is their conversation at their feasts? &c, &c.*

The Knowledge of Letters.

Letters? "THE knowledge of Letters," says the celebrated and learned Dr. Watts, "is one of the greatest blessings that ever God bestowed upon the children of men.

1 By this means, we preserve for our own use, through all our lives, what our memory would have lost in a few days, and lay up a rich treasure of knowledge for those that shall come after us.

2 By the arts of Reading and Writing, we can sit at home and acquaint ourselves with what is done in all the distant parts of the world, and find what our fathers did long ago, in the first ages of mankind.

distant.

3 By this means, an Englishman holds correspondence with his friends in America, or in other parts of the world, and manages all his business. It is this which brings all the past ages of men at once upon the stage, and makes the most distant nations and ages converse together, and grow into acquaintance.

business?

converse.

4 It is this by which God has discovered his power and justice, his providence mercy and grace, that we who live near the end of time, may learn the way to heaven and *everlasting* happiness."

heaven?

THE REIN DEER.

1 OF all animals of the deer kind, the rein deer is the most extraordinary and the most useful. It is a native of the icy regions of the north: and though many attempts have been made to accustom it to a more southern climate, it shortly feels the influence of the change, and in a few months declines and dies.

Reindeer.
native?
declines?

2 Nature seems to have fitted it entirely to answer the necessities of that hardy race of mankind that live near the pole. As these would find it impossible to subsist among their barren, snowy mountains, without its aid, so this animal can only live there, where its assistance is most absolutely necessary.

pole?
subsist.
barren.

3 From it alone the natives of Lapland and *Greenland supply* most of their wants; it

Answers. answers the purposes of a horse, to conv
them and their scanty furniture from o
mountain to another; it answers the pu
poses of a cow, in giving milk; and it a
furnishing? swers the purposes of a sheep, in furnis
ing them with a warm, though with
homely. homely kind of clothing.

quadruped? 4 From this quadruped alone, therefo
they receive as many advantages as we d
rive from three of our most useful cre
tures; so that Providence does not lea
destitute? these poor outcasts entirely destitute, b
patient. gives them a faithful domestic, more patic
and serviceable than any other in nature.

5 The rein deer resembles the Ame
can elk in the fashion of its horns; its ea
are much larger; its pace is rather a tr
than a bounding, and this it can continue f
hoofs. a whole day; its hoofs are cloven and mov
cloven? able, so that it spreads them abroad as
moveable. goes, to prevent its sinking in the snow.

journey. 6 When it proceeds on a journey, it la
its great horns on its back, while there a
branches. two branches which always hang over
forehead. forehead, and almost cover its face. O
peculiar. thing seems peculiar to this animal and t
elk; which is, that as they move alon
their hoofs are heard to crack with a pre
loud noise.

treading. 7 This arises from their manner of trea
ing; for as they rest upon their clov
hoof, it spreads upon the ground, and t
separate. two divisions separate from each other; b
when they lift it, the divisions close agai
and strike against each other with a crac
The female also of the rein deer has hor
species. as well as the male, by which the species
distinguished from all other animals of th
deer kind whatsoever.

8 When the rein deer first shed their coat of hair, they are brown; but in proportion as summer approaches their hair begins to grow whitish; until, at last they are nearly grey. They are however always black about the eyes.

Coat. *approaches.* *grey.*

9 The neck has long hair hanging down and coarser than upon any other part of the body. The feet, just at the insertion of the hoof, are surrounded with a ring of white.

coarser. *insertion?*

10 The hair in general stands so thick over the whole body, that if one should attempt to seperate it, the skin will no where appear uncovered; whenever it falls also, it is not seen to drop from the root, as in other quadrupeds, but seems broken short near the bottom; so that the lower part of their hair is seen growing while the upper falls away. The horns of the female are made like those of the male, except that they are smaller and less branching.

thick. *whole.* *attempt?* *broken.*

11 The rein deer shed their horns at the end of November; and they are not completely furnished again till towards autumn. As in the rest of the deer kind, they sprout from the points; and also in the beginning, are furnished with a hairy crust, which supports the blood vessels, of the most exquisite sensibility.

completely. *autumn.* *exquisite?*

12 Lapland is divided into two districts, the mountainous and the woody. The mountainous part of the country is at best barren and bleak, excessively cold and uninhabitable during the winter; still, however, it is the most desirable part of this frightful region, and is most thickly peopled during the summer.

mountainous. *bleak?* *excessively?*

13 The natives generally reside on the declivity of the mountains, three or four cottages together, and lead a cheerful and

declivity?

social life. Upon the approach of wint
Migrate? they are obliged to migrate into the pla
herd? below, each bringing down his whole he
which often amounts to more than a th
sand, and leading them where the past
is in greatest plenty.

14 The woody part of the country
desolate. much more desolate and hideous. T
hideous? whole face of nature there presents a frig
ful scene of trees without fruit, and pla
verdure? without verdure. As far as the eye
reach, nothing is to be seen, even in
midst of summer, but barren fields, cove
only with a moss almost as white as sno
no grass, no flowery landscapes, only h
and there a pine tree, which may have
conflagrations? caped the frequent conflagrations by wh
the natives burn down their forests.

15 But what is very extraordinary,
clothed. the whole surface of the country is clot
in white, so on the contrary, the fore
gloomy. seem to the last degree dark and gloom
While one kind of moss makes the fie
look as if they were covered with snow,
other kind blackens over all their trees,
verdure? even hides their verdure.
deforms.

16 This moss however, which defor
the country, serves for its only support
subsist? upon it alone the reindeer can subsist. T
inhabitants, who during the summer, li
among the mountains, drive down th
herds in winter, and people the plains
woods below.

17 Such of the Laplanders as inhabit
woods and the plains all the year round, l
remote? remote from each other, and having b
solitude? used to solitude, are melancholy, ignor
and helpless. They are much poorer a
mountain- than the mountaineers; for while one
eers. those is found to posess a thousand r

deer at a time, none of these are ever known to rear the tenth part of that number.

18 The rein deer makes the riches of this people, and the cold mountainous parts of the country agree best with its constitution. It is for this reason, therefore, that the mountains of Lapland are preferred to the woods, and that many claim an exclusive right to the tops of hills, covered in almost eternal snow.

Preferred.
exclusive?

19 As soon as summer begins to appear, the Laplander drives his deer up to the mountains and leaves the woody country and the low pasture, which at that season are so infested with gnats and flies, as to fill the whole air, like clouds of dust in a dry and windy day.

pasture.
infested?
gnats.

20 Every morning and evening, during the summer, the herdsman returns to the cottage with his deer to be milked, where the women previously kindle up a smoky fire, which effectually drives off the gnats, and keeps the rein deer quiet while milking.

herdsman.
previously.

21 The female furnishes about a pint, which though thinner than that of the cow, is nevertheless sweeter and more nourishing. This done, the herdsman drives them back to pasture; as he neither folds nor houses them, neither provides for their subsistence during the winter, nor improves their pasture by cultivation.

pasture.
folds?
subsistence.

22 Upon the return of winter, when the gnats and flies are no longer to be feared, the Laplander descends into the lower grounds; and, as there are but few to dispute the possession of that desolate country, he has an extensive range to feed them in. Their chief and almost their only food at that time, is the white moss already mentioned.

desolate?
extensive?
chief.

23 This is of two kinds; the woody, which covers almost all the desert parts of

desert?

the country like snow, the other is black and covers the branches of the trees in very great quantities. However unpleasing these may be to the spectator, the native esteems them as one of his choicest benefits, and the most indulgent gift of nature.

Spectator? *choicest.* *indulgent?*

24 While his fields are clothed with moss, he envies neither the fertility nor the verdure of the more southern landscape; dressed up warmly in his deerskin clothes, his shoes and gloves of the same materials, he drives his herds along the desert, fearless and at ease, ignorant of any higher luxury than what their milk and smoke dried flesh afford him.

fertility? *landscape?* *materials.*

25 Hardened to the climate, he sleeps in the midst of ice; or awaking, dozes away his time with tobacco; while his faithful dogs supply his place and keep the herd from wandering. The deer, in the mean time, with instincts adapted to the soil, pursue their food though covered in the deepest snow.

hardened. *dozes.* *adapted?* *pursue?*

26 They turn it up with their noses like swine; and even though its surface be frozen and stiff, yet the hide is so hardened in that part that they easily overcome the difficulty.

surface?

27 The rein deer, which we have now described, are so tractable, that they are harnessed like horses, to a sledge by a strap, which goes round their neck and comes down between their legs. The sledge is extremely light, shaped something like a small boat and is shod on the bottom with the skin of a young deer, the hair turned to slide on the frozen snow.

tractable? *harnessed.* *sledge.* *boat.*

28 The person who sits on this guides the animal with a cord, fastened round the horns, and encourages it to proceed with his voice, and drives it with a goad. Some of the wild breed, though by far the strongest,

guides. *goad.*

are yet found refractory, and often turn upon their drivers, who have then no other resource but to cover themselves with their sledge, and let the animal vent its fury upon that. *Refractory.* *resource.*

29 But it is otherwise with those that are tame; no creature can be more active, patient and willing; when hard pushed, they will trot between fifty and sixty English miles at one stretch. But, in such a case, the poor obedient creature fatigues itself to death; and if not prevented by the Laplander who kills it immediately, it will die a day or two after. *patient.* *stretch.* *fatigues.*

30 In general they can go about thirty miles without halting, and this without any great or dangerous efforts. This, which is the only manner of travelling in that country, can be performed only in the winter when the snow is glazed over with ice; and although it be a very speedy method of conveyance, yet it is inconvenient, dangerous and troublesome. *halting.* *travelling.* *glazed?* *troublesome*

31 There is scarce any part of this animal that is not converted to its particular uses. As soon as it begins to grow old, it is killed, and the flesh dried in the air. It is also sometimes hardened with smoke, and laid up for travelling provision, when the natives migrate from one part of the country to another. *converted?* *migrate?*

32 During the winter, the rein deer are slaughtered as sheep with us; and every four persons in the family are allowed one rein deer for their week's subsistence. In spring, they spare the herd as much as they can, and live upon fresh fish. *slaughtered* *herd.*

33 In summer, the milk and curd of the rein deer make their chief provision; and, in autumn, they live wholly upon fowls which they kill with a cross bow, or catchin *autumn?* *fowls.* catch.

springs. Nor is this so scanty an allowance; since, at that time, the sea fowls come in such abundance, that their ponds and springs are covered over.

34 These are not so shy as with us, but yield themselves an easy prey. They are chiefly allured to those places by the swarms of gnats which infest the country during summer, and now repay the former inconveniencies, by inviting such number of birds, as supply the natives with food a fourth part of the year, in great abundance.

Allured? *swarms.* *infests.*

35 The skin is even a more valuable part of this animal, than either of the former. From that part of it which covered the head and feet, they make their strong snow shoes with the hair on the outside.

shoes. *hair.*

36 Of the other parts, they compose their garments, which are extremely warm, and which cover them all over. The hair of these also is on the outside; and they sometimes line them within with the fur of the glutton, or some other warm furred animal of that climate.

composes? *warm.* *glutton.*

37 These skins also serve them for beds. They spread them on each side of the fire, upon some leaves of the dwarf birch tree, and in this manner lie both soft and warm.

leaves. *dwarf.*

38 Many garments made of the skin of the rein deer, are sold every year to the inhabitants of the more southern parts of Europe: and they are found so serviceable in keeping out the cold, that even the people of the first rank are known to wear them.

serviceable. *wear.*

39 In short, no part of this animal is thrown away as useless. The blood is preserved in small casks, to make sauce with the marrow in spring. The horns are sold to be converted into glue. The sinews are dried, and divided so as to make the strong-

sauce. *converted?* *sinews.*

est kind of sewing thread, not unlike catgut.

40 The tongues, which are considered as a great delicacy, are dried, and sold into the more southern provinces. The intestines themselves are washed like our tripe, and in high esteem among the natives. Thus the Laplander finds all his necessities amply supplied from this single animal; and he who has a large herd of these animals has no idea of higher luxury. *Southern.* *amply?* *luxury?*

Description of Mount Vernon.

1 MOUNT VERNON, the celebrated seat of the late GEN. WASHINGTON, is pleasantly situated on the Verginia bank of the river Potomack, where it is nearly two miles wide. It is nine miles from Alexandria, and four above the beautiful seat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellvour. *Seat.* *Potomack.*

2 The area of the Mount is two hundred feet above the surface of the river, and after furnishing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the same in rear of the building, falls off abruptly on those two quarters. *area.* *lawn?* *rear?* *abruptly?*

3 On the north end, it subsides gradually into extensive pasture ground; on the south it slopes more steeply, in shorter distance, and terminates with the coach house, stable, vineyard, and nurseries. *subsides?* *terminate?*

4 On either wing, is a thick grove of different flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land side, are two spacious gardens, into which one is led by two serpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows. *parallel?* *serpentine?*

5 The mansion house appears venerable and convenient—A lofty portico, ninety-six feet in length, supported by eight pillars, has a pleasing effect, when viewed from the watter. *mansion?* *portico?*

6 *A small park* on the margin of the river, *where the* English fallow deer, and the *park.* *margin?*

American wild deer, are seen through thickets alternately with the vessels as they are sailing, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole scenery.

Romantic? *picturesque?*

7 On the opposite side of a small creek to the northward, an extensive plan, exhibiting cornfields and cattle grazing, affords in summer, a luxurious landscape to the eye, while the blended verdure of woodlands, and cultivated declivities on the Maryland shore, variegates the prospect in a charming manner.

creek? *grazing?* *blended?* *declivities?* *variegates?*

8 Such are the philosophic shades to which our beloved and lamented Commander retired from the tumultuous scenes of a busy world.

tumultuous?

The Gentleman and the Basket Maker.

1 THERE was in a distant part of the world a rich man, who lived in a fine house, and spent his whole time in eating, drinking, sleeping, and amusing himself.

Whole.

2 As he had a great many servants to wait upon him, who treated him with the greatest respect, and did whatever they were ordered, and as he had never been taught the truth, or accustomed to hear it, he grew very proud, insolent and capricious, imagining that he had a right to command all the world, and that the poor were only born to serve and obey him.

insolent? *capricious.*

3 Near this rich man's house there lived an honest and industrious poor man, who gained his livelihood by making little baskets out of dried reeds, which grew upon a piece of marshy ground close to his cottage.

reeds? *cottage?*

4 But though he was obliged to labor from morning to night to earn food enough to support him, and though he seldom fared better than upon dry bread, or rice, or pulse, and had no other bed that the remains of the

pulse?

rushes, of which he made the baskets, yet was he always happy, cheerful and contented, for his labor gave him so good an appetite that the coarsest fare appeared to him delicious, and he went to bed so tired, that he would have slept soundly even upon the ground.

Appetite.
delicious?

5 Besides this, he was a good and virtuous man, humane to every body, honest in his dealings; always accustomed to speak the truth; and therefore beloved and respected by all his neighbors.

humane?
honest.
neighbors.

6 The rich man on the contrary, though he lay upon the softest bed, yet could not sleep, because he had passed the day in idleness; and though the nicest dishes were presented to him, yet he could not eat with any pleasure because he did not wait till nature gave him an appetite, nor use exercise nor go into the open air.

nicest.
wait.

7 Besides this, as he was a great sluggard and glutton, he was almost always ill; and as he did good to nobody, he had no friends, and even his servants spoke ill of him behind his back, and all his neighbors whom he oppressed hated him.

sluggard?
glutton.
nobody.

8 For these reasons, he was sullen, melancholy and unhappy, and became displeased with all who appeared more cheerful, than himself. When he was carried out in his palanquin, a kind of bed borne upon the shoulders of men, he frequently passed by the cottage of the poor basket maker, who was always sitting at the door, and singing as he wove the baskets.

cheerful.
borne.
shoulders.

9 The rich man could not behold this without anger——What, said he, shall a wretch, a peasant, a low born fellow that weaves bulrushes for a scanty subsistance be always happy and pleased; while I, that am

wretch.
peasant?

a gentleman, possessed of riches and power and of more consequence than a million of reptiles like him, am always melancholy and discontented?

Reptiles?

10 This reflection arose so often in his mind, that at last he began to feel the greatest degree of hatred towards the poor man; and, as he had never been accustomed to conquer his own passions, however improper or unjust they might be, he at last determined to punish the basket maker for being happier than himself.

conquer?

happier.

11 With this wicked design he one night gave orders to his servants, who did not dare to disobey him, to set fire to the rushes which surrounded the poor man's house.

disobey.

surrounded.

12 As it was summer, and the weather in that country is extremely hot, the fire soon spread over the whole marsh, and not only consumed all the rushes, but soon extended to the cottage itself, and the poor man was obliged to run out almost naked, to save his life.

weather.

extremely.

13 You may judge of his surprise and grief, when he found himself entirely deprived of his subsistence by the wickedness of his rich neighbor, whom he had never offended; but as he was unable to punish him for this injustice, he set out and walked on foot to the chief magistrate of that country, to whom with many tears he told his pitiful case.

surprise.

deprived?

subsistence?

14 The magistrate, who was a good and just man, immediately ordered the rich man to be brought before him; and when he found that he could not deny the wickedness of which he was accused, he thus spake to the poor man:—As this proud and wicked man has been puffed up from the opinion of his own importance, and attempted to com-

magistrate.

mit the most scandalous injustice from his contempt of the poor, I am willing to teach him of how little value he is to any body, and how vile and contemptible a creature he really is; but for this purpose it is necessary that you should consent to the plan I have formed, and go along with him to the place, whither I intend to send you both.

Scandalous.
contemptible
consent.

15 The poor man said, I never had much, but the little I once had is now lost by the mischievous disposition of this proud and oppressive man; I am entirely ruined; I have no means left in the world of procuring myself a morsel of bread next time I am hungry: Therefore I am ready to go wherever you please to send me; and though I would not treat this man as he has treated me, yet should I rejoice to teach him more justice and humanity, and to prevent his injuring the poor a second time.

mischievous
oppressive?
treat.
teach.

16 The magistrate then ordered them both to be put on board a ship, and carried to a distant country, which was inhabited by a rude and savage kind of men, who lived in huts, were strangers to riches, and got their living by fishing. As soon as they were set on shore, the sailors left them, as they had been ordered, and the inhabitants of the country came round them in great numbers.

inhabited.
rude?
sailors.

17 The rich man, seeing himself thus exposed without assistance or defence, in the midst of a barbarous people, whose language he did not understand, and in whose power he was, began to cry and wring his hands in the most abject manner; but the poor man, who had been always accustomed to hardship and dangers from his infancy, made signs to the people that he was their friend, and was willing to work for them, and be their servant.

barbarous?
wring.
abject.

18 Upon this the natives made signs to them that they would do them no hurt, but would make use of their assistance in fishing and carrying wood. Accordingly, they led them both to a wood at some distance, and shewing them several logs, ordered them to transport them to their cabins.

assistance.
carrying.
transport?

19 They both immediately set about their tasks, and the poor man, who was strong and active, very soon had finished his share, while the rich man, whose limbs were tender and delicate, and never accustomed to any kind of labor, had scarcely done a quarter as much.

limbs.
delicate?
quarter.

20 The savages who were witnesses to this, began to think that the basket maker would prove very useful to them, and therefore presented him a large portion of fish, and several of their choicest roots; while to the rich man they gave scarcely enough to support him, because they thought him capable of being of very little service to them; however, as he had now fasted several hours, he ate what they gave him with a better appetite than he had ever felt before at his own table.

savages.
choicest.
enough.
thought.
appetite.

21 The next day they were set to work again, and as the basket maker had the same advantage over his companion, he was highly carressed and well treated by the natives; while they shewed every mark of contempt towards the other, whose delicate and luxurious habits had rendered him very unfit for labor.

carressed?
contempt.
luxurious.

22 The rich man now began to perceive with how little reason he had before valued himself, and despised his fellow creatures; and an accident which happened shortly after tended to complete his mortification.

perceive.
complete.

23 It happened that one of the savages had found something like a fillet, with which he adorned his forehead, and seemed to think himself extremely fine; the basket maker, who had perceived this appearance of vanity, pulled up some reeds, and sitting down to work, in a very short time, finished a very elegant wreath, which he placed upon the head of the first inhabitant he chanced to meet.

Seemed.
wreath.
meet.

24 This man was so pleased with his new acquisition, that he danced and capered for joy and ran away to seek the rest, who were all struck with astonishment at this new and elegant piece of finery.

acquisition.
capered.
finery.

25 It was not long before another came to the basket maker; making signs that he wanted to be ornamented like his companion; and with such pleasure were these chaplets considered by the whole nation, that the basket maker was released from his former drudgery, and continually employed in weaving them.

signs.
drudgery.

26 In return for the pleasure which he conferred upon them, the grateful savages brought him every kind of food which their country afforded, built him a hut, and shewed him every demonstration of gratitude and kindness.

conferred?
demonstration?

27 But the rich man, who possessed neither talents to please, nor strength to labor was condemned to be the basket maker's servant, and cut him reeds to supply the continual demands for chaplets. After having passed some months in this manner, they were again transported to their own country by the orders of the magistrate, and brought before him.

condemned.
transported.

28 He then looked sternly upon the rich man and said, having now taught you how

Contemptible. *reparation?* helpless, contemptible, and feeble a creature you are, as well as how inferior to the man you insulted, I proceed to make reparation to him for the injury you have inflicted on him.

29 Did I treat you as you deserve, I should take from you all the riches you possess, as you wantonly deprived this poor man of his whole subsistence; but hoping that you will become more humane for the future, I sentence you to give half your fortune to this man, whom you endeavored to ruin.

wantonly? *humane?* *half.*

30 Upon this the basket maker said, after thanking the magistrate for his goodness; I having been bred up in poverty, and accustomed to labor, have no desire to acquire riches which I should not know how to use; all therefore, that I require of this man is to put me into the same situation I was in before and to learn more humanity.

acquire. *humanity?*

31 The rich man could not help being astonished at this generosity; and having acquired wisdom by his misfortunes, not only treated the basket maker as a friend, during the rest of his life, but employed his riches in relieving the poor, and benefiting his fellow creatures.

generosity. *benefiting.*

Take heed to yourself. In imitation of the "Whistle" by Dr. Franklin

1 WHEN I was a child at seven years old and upward, being of a heedless and mischievous disposition, my parents used frequently to chastise me, and often ended by adding next time, *Take heed to yourself.* These lectures as may well be supposed, gave me more pain than pleasure, insomuch that I cried for vexation.

Heedless? *mischievous.* *chastise.*

2 They were, however, afterwards of use to me; the impression continuing on

impression?

my mind so that whenever I was tempted to do any thing which I ought not, I would say, *Take heed to yourself*, and so saved a drubbing. Being grown up and come into the world, I find I can see many, very many, who with myself have much reason *To take heed to themselves.*

Tempted

heed.

3 If I see a person spending away his time month after month in "Listless idleness," unhappy man say I, you are exposed to danger from every side, destruction and misery are in your path, and the way of peace you know not, 'tis time, high time, for you to *Take heed to yourself.*

listless

4 If I see a person by frequent indulgence contracting an appetite for strong drink, alas! say I, you are really to be pitied; your estate, your reputation are all at stake—You have the most urgent reason to *Take heed to yourself.*

indulgence

appetite.

5 When I see people flocking together to hear certain itinerant preachers, who labor to persuade them that sin is not of infinite malignity, that the case is not so bad with them as they had been accustomed to fear, and that they will all go to heaven at last, do what they will, good people say I, you have great reason to *Take heed to yourselves.*

itinerant

persuade

malignity

6 When I hear a person treating the bible with contempt, calling it a cunningly devised fable, and pronouncing the great Author of our holy religion an *imposter*, deluded man, say I, you have a hard side to maintain, you have infinite reason to *Take heed to yourself.*

fable.

imposter

deluded

7 If I see a person willingly tenacious of his own preconceived notions, whose mind is unsusceptible of conviction as the nether mill stone; alas, say I, you are in a danger-

tenacious

nether

ous situation, you know nothing yet as you ought, you have sufficient cause to *Take heed to yourself.*

Impaired? vegetables. listening.

8 When I see a person whose health is impaired, buying roots, vegetables, &c. of strolling *Indian quacks*, and attending with a listening ear to whatever they say, without enquiring from whence they came, or whither they are going, unfortunate people say I, I pity you, you are in danger of being imposed upon. I fear you will spend your money without gaining your health, unless you *Take good heed to yourselves.*

imposed?

9 When I see people putting off the concerns of futurity till a more convenient season, saying any other time will do as well, astonishing presumption, say I, what if death should intervene! for your soul's sake *Take heed to yourselves.*

presumption intervene?

10 In short, I conceive that most, if not all the calamities and mischiefs which mankind actually do, or ever will suffer, may be attributed chiefly, if not altogether to this single cause, *They do not take heed to themselves.*

calamities?

Mount Vesuvius.

An original letter by an American Gentleman.

Tour? Vesuvius? majesty?

1 EVER since my arrival at Naples we have had in contemplation a tour to the top of mount *Vesuvius.* It is, as I have before observed, in full view from this city, and adds not a little to the majesty of other objects, which together form so noble a prospect, on entering the bay of Naples.

2 Early yesterday morning we formed a party of eight or ten persons, took carriages, and set off upon this interesting, though fatiguing expedition. At Potici, about four miles from hence, we left our carriages

expedition.

and took jack asses, as we had to ascend about two or three miles along a rough and uncouth road, which was impracticable for wheels. *Rough. uncouth? impracticable?*

3 Behold us then, thus gallantly mounted, forming a respectable cavalcade, proceeding along up the *lava paved* ascent to *Vesuvius*. Although this mount so often makes devastation around it, yet it is finely cultivated for a considerable way up—beautiful vineyards and gardens adorned each side the rough road which we passed. *cavalcade? ascent. devastation.*

4 At every eruption, the lava takes a new course, and we crossed over several different streems of it, in the state in which it cooled, ragged and uneven, like waves of the sea. After ascending in the manner described for about two miles, we came to the hermit's house, so called, because some person generally resides there alone, and leads a solitary life, to accomodate and refresh travellers, whose curiosity leads them to explore these elevated regions. *eruption? lava? hermit? solitary? explore?*

5 At present, however, we found no body here. The old man who was the last tenant of this hospitable dwelling, and who resided there five years, I have seen often in Naples. He is a *pandre*, and a very intelligent and very well informed man— has travelled all over, and speaks all the languages of Europe. *tenant? hospitable? intelligent.*

6 He shewed me a very fine collection of different species of lava, which he made whilst hermit of the mount; some of which were highly curious and very beautiful. The situation of this house is on a high ridge with a deep valley on each side, so that it is not so dangerous a dwelling, as from a distant view, its near approach to the *mountain* seems to indicate. indicate.

Crater?

7 The lava, should it flow out from this side the crater, in its descent, must take the course of one of these vallies and leave the old man to look down with astonishment at the flaming torrent as it passes by him—but even in this case, his situation would not be enviable, as he must be nearly suffocated with smoke and hot vapor.

enviable?
suffocated?

8 When we had ridden about half a mile along this ridge, and which was the best road we had come, suddenly found an end to it, and were obliged to dismount and leave our jacks; as it required a no less active animal than man to clamber up the rest of the way. After groping over congealed waves of lava half a mile farther, we reached the foot or base of the peak of the mountain.

groping?
congealed?

9 It thence rises in a smooth and regular cone to the crater, and now we had the most laborious part of our undertaking to encounter, the ascent is extremely steep, and the surface, a light, loose sand or cinders, which slipping from under our feet, occasioned a slow and tedious progress up. Here we stopped to take breath and look up, with curious desires to the smoke enveloped sumit, which we were about to gain.

smooth.
encounter?
steep.
enveloped?

10 At last we set off and with the help of staves and a sturdy guide to each of us, which by holding to handkerchiefs tied round their bodies, assisted us considerably, we reached the rim of this dangerous crater.

sturdy?
guide.

11. And now, to use the pompous stile of Bruce: Who can describe our emotions, when standing on the summit of this so long famed volcanoe, and from its steep edge peeping down into the crater, whence, such floods of flaming matter have been

pompous?
volcanoe?

poured out as to deluge towns and cities below.

Deluge?

12 I was not content with looking down this cavity; but wished to descend into it. Accordingly two or three of us, with one guide went down. It was very warm, and the smoke, every few minutes, would rise out and envelope us so as to hide us entirely from our companions on the top.

cavity? *warm.*

13 After we had descended two hundred and fifty, or three hundred yards, our further progress was prevented by a steep precipice, upon the brink of which we stood and looked down forty or fifty feet further which was perpendicular.

precipice? *perpendicular?*

14 The smoke issued from a great number of crevices in the crater; and by digging away a little of the outside earth, in many places we found it so hot we could not bear our hands in it.

crevices?

15 The circumferance of this crater may be more than half a mile, and the inside presents a view like the ruins of brick buildings destroyed by fire. The stones and calcined matter are of different colours, and heaped up, by the explosions, in irregular piles. Some part of the crater appeared frosted over with sulphurious matter.

circumference? *calcined?*

16 There appeared to be one cavity towards the centre of the crater, out of which issued a great deal of smoke. As this was guarded all around with precipices, we could not come to look into it.

issued? *deal.*

17 This crater was much enlarged by the eruption in 1794. The mountain before that time was much higher, and terminated in a smaller peak, but during that eruption it fell in and left the enlarged cavity which now remains.

terminated? *peak?*

18 After amusing ourselves here awhile, and resting a little upon the top, from which we had a very commanding prospect of the sea, and country around, we began to descend, and reached Naples late in the afternoon, very much fatigued, but highly gratified in having visited and explored the volcanic regions of mount *Vesuvius*.

Descend.
fatigued.
explored.

Paul's Defence.

1 THEN Agrippa said unto Paul, thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth his hand, and answered for himself. I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews.

Permitted.
stretched.
touching.

2 Especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews; wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently. My manner of life from my youth, which was at first among mine own nation, at Jerusalem, know all the Jews who knew me from the beginning (if they would testify) that after the straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.

expert?
beseech.
patiently.
Pharisee.

3 And now I stand, and am judged for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers, unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.

promise.
accused?

4 Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.

incredible?
thought.
Nazareth.

5 Which thing I also did in Jerusalem ; and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests ; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them. And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme ; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

Jerusalem. *synagogue.* *blaspheme?* *persecuted.*

6 Whereupon, as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests, at mid day, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.

commission. *journeyed.*

7 And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me ? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. And I said ; who art thou, Lord ; And he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

Saul.

8 But rise and stand upon thy feet ; for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things, which thou hast seen, and of those things in which I will appear unto thee.

purpose. *appear.*

9 Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them who are sanctified by faith that is in me.

people. *inheritance.*

10 Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision ; but shewed first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coast of Judea, and then to the Gentiles,

disobedient. *vision?* *shewed.*

that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.

Caught. 11 For these causes the Jews caught me in the temple and went about to kill me. Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come.

prophets?

suffer? 12 That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should shew light unto the people, and to the Gentiles. And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.

13 But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth the words of truth and soberness. For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely. For I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner.

knoweth.

hidden.

14 King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.

believest.

persuadest.

15 And Paul said I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds. And when he had thus spoken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they that sat with them.

altogether.

governor.

16 And when they were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying, This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of bonds. Then said Agrippa unto Festus. This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cæsar.

talked.

appealed?

Cæsar.

The beauty of the Northern Lights in Lapland.

1 THOUGH in this climate the earth is horrible, the heavens present most beautiful prospects. The short days are no sooner closed than fires of a thousand colors and figures light up the sky, as if designed to compensate for the absence of the sun in this season.

Horrible.
compensate.
absence.

2 These fires have not here, as in the more southerly climates, any constant situation. Though a luminous arch is often seen fixed towards the north, they seem more frequently to possess the whole extent of the hemisphere.

luminous?
hemisphere.

3 Sometimes they begin in the form of a great scarf of bright light, with its extremities upon the horizon, which with a motion resembling that of a fishing net, glide swiftly up the sky, preserving in this motion a direction nearly perpendicular to the meridian; and most commonly after these preludes, all the lights unite at the zenith, and form the top of a kind of crown.

extremities.
horizon?
meridian?
preludes?
zenith?

4 Arcs, like those seen in France towards the north, are here frequently situated towards the south, and often towards both the north and south, at once. Their summits approach each other, and the distance of their extremities widens towards the horizon.

summits?

5 I have seen some of the opposite arcs, whose summits almost join at the zenith; and both the one and the other have frequently several concentric arcs beyond it. Their tops are all placed in the direction of the meridian though with a little declina-

opposite?
concentric?
declination.

tion to the west, which I did not find to be constant and which is sometimes sensible.

Meteors? assume? agitated?

6 It would be endless to mention all the different figures these meteors assume, and the various motions with which they are agitated. Their motion is most commonly like that of a pair of colors, waved in the air, and the different tints of their light give them the appearance of so many vast streamers of changeable taffeta. Sometimes they line a part of the sky with scarlet.

phenomenon?

7 On the eighteenth of December, I saw a phenomenon of this kind, that in the midst of all the wonders to which I was now every day accustomed, raised my admiration.

constellation? dipped.

To the south a great space of the sky appeared tinged with so lively a red, that the whole constellation of Orion looked as if it had been dipped in blood.

dome? efface?

8 This light, which was at first fixed, soon moved and changing into other colors violet and blue, settled into a dome, whose top stood a little to the southwest of the zenith. The moon shone bright but did not in the least efface it.

presages?

9 In this country, where there are lights of so many different colors, I never saw but two that were red; and such are taken for presages of some great misfortune.

fiery. prodigies?

10 After all, when people gaze at these phenomena with an unphilosophic eye, it is not surprising if they discover in them armies engaged, fiery charriots, and a thousand other prodigies.

QUES. *How is America situated?—What are its principal Rivers?—How many miles in extent?—What is the number of its population, &c, &c.*

Of the Periods and Uses of Human Life.

1 AS the eye of the morning to the lark, as the shade of the evening to the owl, as honey to the bee, or as the carcase to the vulture; even such is life unto the heart of man. Though bright, it dazzleth not; though obscure, it pleaseth not; though sweet, it cloyeth not; though corrupt, it forbiddeth not; yet who is he that knoweth its true value.

Vulture. dazzleth. obscure? cloyeth?

2 Learn to esteem life as it ought; then art thou near the pinnacle of wisdom. Think not with the fool, that nothing is more valuable; nor believe with the pretended wise, that thou oughtest to contemn it. Love it not for itself, but for the good it may be of to others. Gold cannot buy it for thee, neither can mines of diamonds purchase back the moment thou hast now lost of it. Employ the succeeding ones, in virtue.

pinnacle? contemn? diamonds. purchase.

3 Say not that it were best not to have been born; or, if born, that it had been best to die early. Neither dare thou to ask of thy Creator, where had been the evil, had I not existed? Good is in thy power; the want of good is evil; and, if thy question be just, lo! it condemneth thee.

want. question.

4 Would the fish swallow the bait, if he knew the hook was hidden therein? would the lion enter the toils, if he knew they were prepared for him? So neither, were the soul to perish with this clay, would man wish to live; neither would a merciful God have created him: Know hence thou shalt live afterward.

bait. toils.

5 As the bird inclosed in the cage before he *seeth it, yet* toareth not his flesh against

toareth.

its sides; so neither labour thou vainly to run from the state thou art in; but know it is allotted thee, and be content with it. Though its ways are uneven, yet are they not all painful? Accommodate thyself to all; and where there is least appearance of evil, suspect the greatest danger.

Allotted.
accommodate.

6 When thy bed is straw, thou sleepest in security; but when thou hast stretched thyself on roses, beware of the thorns. A good death is better than an evil life. Strive to live therefore, as long as thou oughtest, not as long as thou canst. While thy life is to others worth more than thy death, it is thy duty to preserve it.

straw.
stretched.
oughtest.

7 Complain not with the fool, of the shortness of thy time. Remember, that with thy days thy cares are shortened. Take from the period of thy life the useless parts of it, and what remaineth? Take off the time of thine infancy, the second infancy of age, thy sleep, thy thoughtless hours, thy days of sickness; and, even at the fulness of years, how few seasons hast thou truly numbered?

complain.
sickness.
truly.

8 He who gave thee life as a blessing, shortened it to make it more so. To what end would longer life have served thee? wishest thou to have had an opportunity of more vices? As to the good, will not he who limited thy span, be satisfied with the fruits of it?

limited.
span?
fruits.

9 To what end, O child of sorrow? wouldest thou live longer? To breathe, to eat, to see the world? All this thou hast done often already. Too frequent repetition, is it not tiresome? or is it not superfluous?

repetition?
superfluous.

10 Wouldest thou improve thy wisdom and thy virtue? Alas! what art thou to

know? or who is it, that shall teach thee? Badly thou employest the little thou hast; dare not therefore to complain that more is not given thee. Repine not at the want of knowledge; it must perish with thee in the grave. Be honest here, thou shalt be wise hereafter.

Employest? *repine?* *hereafter.*

11 Say not unto the crow, why numberest thou seven times the age of thy lord? or to the fawn, why are thine eyes to see my off-spring to an hundred generations? Are these to be compared with thee in abuse of life; are they riotous? are they cruel? are they ungrateful? Learn from them rather that innocence of life and simplicity of manners are the paths to a good old age.

fawn? *riotous?* *simplicity?*

12 Knowest thou to employ life better than these, then less of it may suffice thee. Man who dares enslave the world, when he knows he can enjoy his tyranny but a moment, what would he not aim at if he were immortal?

suffice? *tyranny.*

13 Enough hast thou of life, but thou regardest it not. Thou art not in want of it, O man! but thou art prodigal. Thou throwest it lightly away, as if thou hadst more than enough; and yet thou repinest that it is not gathered again unto thee. Know that it is not abundance which maketh rich, but economy. The wise continueth to live from his first period; the fool is always beginning.

prodigal? *repinest?* *economy?* *first.*

14 Labor not after riches first, and think thou afterwards wilt enjoy them. He who neglecteth the present moment, throweth away all that he hath. As the arrow passeth through the heart, while the warrior knew not that it was coming; so shall his life be taken away, before he knoweth that he hath it.

arrow. *warrior.*

15 What then is life, that man sho desire it? what breathing, that they shou covet it? is it not a scene of delusion; a ries of misadventure, a pursuit of evils lin ed on all sides together? In the beginni it is ignorance, pain is in its middle, and end is sorrow.

Delusion? *misadventure?* *pursuit.*

16 As one wave pusheth on another, both are involved, in that behind them, ev so succeedeth evil to evil in the life of ma the greater and the present swallow up t lesser and the past. Our terrors are r evils, our expectations look forward ir improbabilities.

involved? *improbabilities?*

17 Fools! to dread as mortals, and to d sire as if immortals! What part of life is that we would wish to remain with us? it youth? Can we be in love with outrag licentiousness and temerity? Is it a then are we fond of infirmities. It is sa grey hairs are revered, and length of da is honor.

licentiousness? *temerity?* *revered?*

18 Virtue can add reverence to t bloom of youth; and without it, age plan more wrinkles in the soul than on the fo head. Is age respected because it hate riot? What justice is in this, when it is r age despiseth pleasure, but pleasure tl despiseth age? Be virtuous while thou r young, so shall thine age be honoured.

wrinkles. *forehead.* *riot?*

Of the Tea Plant.

1 OF all the vegetable productions China, the tea plant is the most valuab The shrub, which seems to be a species myrtle, seldom grows beyond the size o rose bush, or at most six or seven feet height, though some have extended it to hundred.

Vegetable? *myrtle.* *size.*

2 It succeeds best in a gravelly soil, a

gravelly.

s usually planted in rows, upon little hills three or four feet distant from each other. Its leaves are about an inch and an half long, narrow, tapering to the points and indented like our rose or sweet briar leaves, and its flowers are much like those of the latter.

Indented? briar.

3 The shrub is an evergreen, and bears a small fruit which contains several round blackish seeds, about the bigness of a large pea; but scarce above one in a hundred comes to perfection.

evergreen? scarce.

4 By these seeds the plant is propagated, nine or ten of them being put into a hole together; and the shrubs thence arising are afterwards transplanted into proper ground. They thrive best when exposed to the south sun, and yield the best tea; but there is a sort that grows without any cultivation, which though less valuable, often serves the poorer sort of people.

propagated. transplanted thrive? exposed?

5 The Chinese know nothing of imperial tea; and several other names which in Europe serves to distinguish the goodness and price of this fashionable commodity.

Chinese. commodity.

6 In truth though there be various kinds of tea, they are now generally allowed to be the produce of the same plant, only differing in the color, fragrancy, &c. according to the difference of soil, the time of gathering it and the method of preparation. Bohi or Bohea tea is so called, not from the mountains of Bokein, where the best of that sort is said to grow, but from its dark and blackish color.

fragrancy? mountains.

7 This chiefly differs from the green tea, by its being gathered six or seven weeks sooner, that is in March or April, according as the season proves, when the plant is in full bloom and the leaves full of juice;

juice.

whereas the other by being left so much the longer upon the tree, loses a great part of its juice, and contracts a different color, taste and virtue.

Contracts?

8 The green tea is most valued and used in China; and the Bohea seems not to have been known there till about the conclusion of the fifteenth century; for a judicious Hollander, who was physician and botanist to the emperor of Japan at that period, tells us that he had heard of the Bohi or black tea being come into vogue in China; but upon the strictest search he could make, could find no such thing, and therefore believed it was a false report.

conclusion? century? judicious?

false.

9 This makes it probable, that originally they gathered all the tea at the same time, but that, since the discovery of the smothness and excellence of the more juicy Bohea, they have carried on the experiments still farther, by gathering it at different seasons.

discovery. juicy.

10 As to the manner of curing the tea, the Bohea is first dried in the shade, and afterwards exposed to the heat of the sun, or over a slow fire, in earthen pans, till it is convolved or shrivelled up (as we see it) into a small compass.

curing? convolved?

11 The other sorts are commonly crisped and dried as soon as gathered; though according to Dr. Cunningham, the Bohea is dried in the shade, and the green in pans over the fire.

crisped?

12 It is very rare to find tea perfectly pure, the Chinese generally mixing other leaves with it to increase the quantity; though one would think the price is too moderate to tempt them to such a cheat, it being usually sold amongst them for three *pence per* pound, and never for more than

nine pence; so that it is most probable the worst adulterations of it are made by our own retailers.

Adulterations?

13 Bohea, if good, is all of a dark color, crisp and dry, and has a fine smell. Green tea is also to be chosen by its crispness, fragrant smell, and light color with a bluish cast; for it is not good if any of the leaves appear dark or brownish.

retailers? bohea. fragrant?

14 As to the properties of tea, they are very much controverted by our physicians; but the Chinese reckon it an excellent diluter, and purifier of the blood, a great strengthener of the brain, and stomach, a promoter of digestion, perspiration, and other secretions

controverted? physicians. reckon. diluter.

15 They drink large quantities of it in fevers, in some sorts of cholics, and other acute diseases; and think it corrects the acrimony of the humors, removes obstructions of the viscera, and restores decayed sight.

acute? acrimony. viscera.

16 That the gout and stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to the use of this plant. Some of the virtues attributed to tea, are undoubtedly imaginary, and it has bad effects upon some constitutions; but experience shows that several advantages attend the drinking of it with discretion.

imaginary? discretion?

17 It quickens the senses, prevents drowsiness, corrects the heat of the liver, removes the headache especially that proceeding from a crapula, and being greatly astringent, it strengthens the tone of the stomach.

astringent? strengthens.

The handsome and Deformed Leg.

1 THERE are two sorts of people in the world, who with equal degrees of health and wealth, and the other comforts of life, be-

comforts.

come the one happy, and the other mise
Different. views. ble. This arises very much from the
ferent views in which they consider thin
persons and events, and the effect of th
different views upon their own minds.

2 In whatever situation men can
conveniences. placed, they may find conveniences, and
conveniences; in whatever company, t
may find persons and conversation more
less pleasing; at whatever table they
meet with meats and drinks of better
worse. taste. of worse taste, dishes better and wo
weather. dressed; in whatever climate, they will
good and bad weather; under whate
government, they may find good and
laws, and bad administration of those la
in whatever poem, or work of genius, t
may see faults and beauties; in almost
ery face, and every person they may
features. defects? cover fine features and defects, good and
qualities.

3 Under these circumstances, the
sorts of people above mentioned, fix t
attention, those who are disposed to be h
pleasant. py, on the conveniences of things, the ple
ant parts of conversation, the well dres
dishes, the goodness of the wines, the
cheerfulness weather, &c. and enjoy all with cheerfuln

4 Those who are to be unhappy, thi
contraries. and speak only of the contraries. Her
they are continually discontented themsel
and by their remarks, sour the pleasure
society. society; offend personal, many peo
and make themselves every where disag
able. If this turn of mind was founde
nature, such unhappy persons would
pitied. criticise? originally. the more to be pitied.

5 But as the disposition to criticise,
to be disgusted, is perhaps, taken up ori
ally by imitation, and is, unawares grow

to a habit which, though at present strong, may nevertheless be cured, when those who have it, are convinced of its bad effects on their felicity; I hope this little admonition may be of service to them and put them on changing a habit, which, though in the exercise it is chiefly an act of imagination, yet has serious consequences in life, as it brings on real griefs and misfortunes.

Service?

6 For as many are offended by, and nobody loves this sort of people; no one shews them more than the most common civility and respect, and scarcely that; and this frequently puts them out of humor and draws them into disputes and contentions. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success, or will stir a step or speak a word to favor their pretensions.

civility? *obtaining?* *pretensions.*

7 If they incur public censure or disgrace, no one will defend or excuse, and many join to aggravate their misconduct, and render them completely odious: If these people will not change this bad habit, and condescend to be pleased with what is pleasing, without fretting themselves and others about their contraries, it is good for others to avoid an acquaintance with them; which is always disagreeable, and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one finds one's self entangled in their quarrels.

aggravate? *odious?* *condescend.* *avoid?* *quarrels.*

8 An old philosophical friend of mine was grown from experience, very cautious in this particular, and carefully avoided any intimacy with such people. He had, like other philosophers, a thermometer to shew him the heat of the weather; and a barometer, to mark when it was likely to prove good or bad; but their being no instrument invented to discover at first sight, this un-

cautious. *intimacy?* *thermometer?* *barometer?*

pleasing disposition in a person, he, for that purpose, made use of his legs; one of which was remarkably handsome, the other by some accident, crooked and deformed.

Interview. 9 If a stranger at the first interview regarded his ugly leg more than his handsome one, he doubted him. If he spoke of it and took no notice of the handsome leg, that was sufficient to determine my philosopher to have no further acquaintance with him.

doubted.

10 Every body has not this two legged instrument; but every one with a little attention, may observe signs of that carping, faultfinding disposition, and take the same resolution of avoiding any acquaintance of those infected with it. I therefore advise those critical, querulous, discontented, unhappy people, that if they wish to be respected and beloved by others, and happy in themselves, they should *leave off looking at the ugly leg.*

carping.

querulous.

FEMALE MODESTY;

Or, the history of Julia and Roxana.

1 MODESTY and propriety of behavior contribute so largely to the happiness of young Ladies, that their importance cannot be too strongly inculcated. They are admired or dispised more on account of their *behavior* than *beauty.* The charms of the latter are of short duration, but the charms inspired by a modest and easy behavior are never forgotten.

Contribute.

inculcated?

inspired?

2 The flower blossoms in the spring, and is nipt by the first frost: So beauty, at first sight strikes the eye agreeably, but no sooner do ill passions discover themselves in the mind of the possessor, than she, who before appeared beautiful, seems ugly and deformed.

blossoms.

possessor.

3 In the language of the poet,

"Beauty in vain her pretty eyes may roll, *Pretty.*
Charmss trike the sight, but merit wins the soul."

Modesty, especially in females, has been celebrated by the good and worthy of all ages and nations. *celebrated?*

4 But we need not recur to the testimony of ancient times, our own reason teaches us its importance, and our own observation affords numerous examples of the happiness she affords. Take for instance the history of Julia and Roxana. *recur? ancient?*

5 Julia and Roxana were born in a pleasant town in America, where they had all the benefits of an early education. Their parents who were wealthy and respectable, spared no exertions to render them amiable and accomplished. *amiable?*

6 With these advantages, their friends entertained the pleasing hope, that they would soon be the first ladies of the town, and their company sought and admired by the worthy and respectable youth of both sexes. *sought.*

7 At a suitable age, having received all the advantages to be derived from a common school education, they were sent to an Academy, where they might have an opportunity, to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of literature, and, at the same time, become more acquainted with the world. *literature?*

8 It is in situations of this kind, that young Misses seldom fail to discover their dispositions, and acquire a reputation which generally remains through life. It was here that Julia and Roxana discovered their dispositions, and acquired a reputation which they still retain. *acquire?*

Indicated?

handsome.

mental?

superfluities?

affable?

liberal?

devoted?

allowed?

exceeded.

daily.

improvement.

decent?

introduced.

9 Julia was a girl of handsome feat and her countenance indicated a soul sessed of that innocence, purity, firm and simplicity, which always attract est But her merit arose, not from hands features, or the beauty of her counten She had a mind capable of distinguis the different value of outward and m accomplishments.

10 Her dress, always neat, simple elegant, was never rendered costly needless superfluities. Her behavior t superiors was respectful, with her ec free and sociable, kind and affable t inferiors, and to the poor and needy, lib

11 At the Academy, she devoted time principally to the acquiremer knowledge and never allowed herself allured from her studies, by trifling am ments. Naturally possessed of a goo nius, her progress in learning was exce by few of her age. Beloved by he structor, and admired by her compan her reputation was not confined to Academy, but daily became more and extensive.

12 When she returned, the same di sition continued. Her greatest pleasure sisted, in the satisfaction, which the improvement she had made of her and advantages afforded her parents.

13 It was her delight, by a decent modest behavior and a cheerful compli with their wishes, to reward them for expense and attention they had bestowe her education. It was her delight, like to render herself agreeable to her for companions, and all others, to whose c pany she was introduced.

14 Although she exceeded all the young Misses of the neighborhood, in every useful and polite accomplishment, yet, so mild and engaging were her manners, and so modest her behavior, that while they acknowledged, they never envied her superiority. Indeed, the whole town rang in her praise, and whenever her name was mentioned, it was the lovely, the charming, or the amiable Julia.

Envied? superiority. amiable.

15 Far different was the character of Roxana. Not, however, that a want of beauty, or a deficiency in point of natural abilities, rendered her incapable of being equally as agreeable as her sister. In her dress she was more attentive to finery, than neatness. In her behavior, to her superiors, she was not always respectful, her equals were often treated with neglect, and her inferiors, with a degree of haughtiness, that rendered the very sight of her hateful.

deficiency? incapable?

16 In company, she was forward, and assuming, and the least appearance of neglect would exasperate her so highly, that she would often leave it with abruptness. Indeed whenever she went into company, she chose to command admiration, by the haughtiness of her deportment, rather than to attract esteem, by a modest and winning behavior.

exasperate. abruptness. deportment.

17 At the Academy, she derived more pleasure from amusement, than study; of course, her progress in learning, was by no means equal to that of her sister. The reputation she acquired, it is true, was extensive, but it was the reputation of a proud and haughty young Miss, who neglects her studies, and whose pride renders her disagreeable.

derived? extensive? haughty.

18 Nothing was more common, than to hear of the difference between the proud

and haughty Roxana, and the amiable and modest Julia. As they walked the street, the people at their windows, would observe,

Contrast? "There pass Julia and Roxana, what a con-
"trast! Who can believe they are sisters?
"The one, how lovely and amiable! The
arrogant? "other, Good Heavens! so proud and arro-
"gant, that she seems to despise the very
"earth on which she treads."

19 Perhaps it is unnecessary to observe, that after her return, her conduct was very different from that of her sister. Instead of yielding a cheerful obedience to the commands of her parents, she would often complain that they were harsh and cruel, and the least thwarting of her wishes, however unreasonable, was sufficient to put her out of humor for a number of days.

thwarting? *sufficient.*

20 Her former companions, sensible of her superior advantages, were disposed to treat her with respect. But such was the rudeness of her behavior towards them, and her contempt so great, that her company was extremely irksome, and her person and conduct most heartily despised.

contempt. *irksome?* *despised?*

21 You connot my young Misses be long at a loss, which of the above characters most to admire and imitate. If however, you have any doubt, let the sequel of their history decide.

imitate. *sequel?*

22 The wealth and respectability of their parents, the advantages they had received for acquiring a genteel and useful education, attracted the attention of young gentlemen from a considerable distance. Each had her admirers.

genteel.

23 But Roxana, naturally of a proud and haughty disposition, delighted to act the part of a coquette. Nothing was more agreeable to her feelings, than to conceal her real disposition, assume an air of modesty,

coquette? *conceal?* *assume?*

and by a false appearance of friendship, gain the esteem and affection of a young gentleman, that her frowns might the more sensibly affect and mortify him.

24 But the pleasure she derived from acting a part so unworthy of a virtuous lady, was soon at an end. Her real disposition became known, her admirers forsook her, and all the young gentlemen who chanced to be in her company, observing towards her a studied neglect, soon left her to feel all that mortification she had so wantonly inflicted on others.

Wantonly? inflicted?

25 As she advanced towards thirty, an age dreaded by the generality of unmarried women, she began to perceive the necessity of pursuing a different line of conduct. But the character she had acquired could not be forgotten.

unmarried. perceive.

26 A widower, however, of about forty, paid his addresses to her, and they were soon married. In a few years she more than ever discovered the folly of her conduct. Her Husband, at the time of their marriage, had the appearance of a man of property. But, "*All is not gold which glistens.*" His large possessions were incumbered with mortgages, and the amount of his debts was so great that he was obliged to sell his estate, and live on that which he received by his wife.

widower. glistens. incumbered? mortgages.

27 As Roxana parted with this reluctantly, and often upbraided him with the deception, he, at first, treated her with coldness and indifference, and at last, with such aggravating cruelty, that she was obliged to return to her aged and afflicted parents for protection.

upbraided? deception?

28 The grief of her parents, the unfortunate situation of her children, must be a

source? source of distress to the unhappy Roxana, which the imagination may conceive, but it is impossible for me to describe. Let us, therefore, leave her to her own reflections, and return to her sister.

29 From the character we have already given of Miss Julia, you will, no doubt, my *suitors.* young friends, expect to hear that her suitors were numerous and respectable. This indeed was the case. But so modest was her behavior to those gentlemen, whose affection she could not return, and whose particular addresses she could not receive, that far from being offended, their esteem and admiration were increased. Even *regretted?* while they regretted, that their addresses were not agreeable, they still acknowledged her merit, did justice to her character, and never spoke of her but in the language of praise.

30 At the age of five and twenty, she was married to a very wealthy and respectable young gentleman, by the name of Leander, in whom were united the charms of *behavior?* beauty, the graces of an accomplished behavior, and what was of far more value, all those good qualities which adorn the husband, the parent and the friend. Soon after *marriage.* their marriage she removed with Leander to an elegant seat in a neighboring town, *reside?* where they now reside, enjoying as great a share of happiness, as usually falls to the lot of humanity.

31 They have now three children, the *mutual?* offspring of their mutual love and affection, *heirs.* and the apparent heirs, as well of their virtues, as their estate. Beloved by their neighbors and friends, the happiness their situation affords them, is not confined to themselves.

32 By their hospitality to strangers, by their kindness to the poor, by the respect they shew to their parents, and the familiarity and unaffected simplicity with which they entertain their friends and acquaintance, they receive the noble satisfaction, that their own happiness is also a source of equal happiness to thousands of their fellow beings. *Hospitality? familiarity.*

33 Indeed, there is not a person in the town where they live, there is not a person who has had the honor of their acquaintance, who does not bless the day when they were married, and admire the wonderful goodness of Providence, in uniting in the sacred bands of matrimony, two characters, so worthy of esteem and imitation as Leander and Julia. *characters. esteem.*

History of a surprising cure of the Gout.

1 IN one of the provinces of Italy, there lived a wealthy gentleman, who, having no taste either for improving his mind or exercising his body, acquired a habit of eating almost all day long. The whole extent of his thoughts was what he should eat for dinner, and how he should procure the greatest delicacies. *Procure? delicacies.*

2 Italy produces excellent wines, but these were not enough for our epicure. He settled agents in different parts of France and Spain, to buy up all the most generous and costly wines of those countries. He had correspondences with all the maritime cities, that he might be constantly supplied with every species of fish. *epicure? settled. maritime?*

3 Every poulterer and fishmonger in the town was under articles to let him have his choice of rarities. He also employed a man on purpose to give directions for his *pastry and desserts.* As soon as he had *poulterer? fishmonger. desserts.*

breakfasted in the morning it was his constant practice to retire to his library, for he too had a library, although he never opened a book.

4 When he was there, he gravely seated himself in an easy chair, and tucking a napkin under his chin, ordered his head cook to be sent in to him. The head cook instantly appeared, attended by a couple of footmen, who carried each a silver salver of a prodigious size, on which were cups, which contained sauces of every different flavor which could be devised.

Couple?

sauces?

5 The gentleman with the greatest solemnity, used to dip a bit of bread in each, and taste it; giving his orders upon the subject with as much earnestness and precision as if he had been signing papers for the government of the kingdom. When this important affair was thus happily concluded, he generally threw himself upon a couch to repair the fatigues of such an exertion, and refresh himself against dinner.

precision?

happily?

fatigues?

6 When that delightful hour arrived, it is impossible to describe either the variety of fish, flesh and fowl which was set before him, or the surprising greediness with which he eat of all: stimulating his appetite with the highest sauces and richest wines, till at length he was obliged to desist, not from being satisfied, but from mere inability to contain more.

describe?

desist?

inability?

7 This kind of life he had long pursued but at last became so corpulent that he could hardly move. His face appeared bloated, and his legs, though swelled to the size of columns, seemed unable to support the prodigious weight of his body.

corpulent?

bloated?

prodigious.

8 Added to this, he was troubled with continual indigestion, and racking pains, in

indigestion.

several of his limbs, which at length terminated in a violent fit of the gout. The pains indeed at length abated, and this unfortunate epicure returned to all his former habits of intemperance. *Terminated.*

9 The interval of ease however was short, and the attack of his disease becoming more and more frequent, he was at length deprived of the use of almost all his limbs. In this unhappy state he determined to consult a physician, that lived in the same town, and had the reputation of performing many surprising cures. *physician? surprising, or;*

10 Doctor, said the gentleman to the physician when he arrived, you see the miserable state to which I am reduced. I do indeed, answered the physician, and I suppose you have contributed to it by your own intemperance. As to intemperance, replied the gentleman, I believe few have less to answer for than myself; I indeed love a moderate dinner and supper, but I never was intoxicated with liquor in my life. Probably then you sleep too much, answered the physician. *surprizing. reduced? intoxicated?*

11 As to sleep, said the gentleman, I am in bed near twelve hours every night, because I find the sharpness of the morning air extremely injurious to my constitution; but I am so troubled with a plaguy flatulency and heartburn, that I am scarcely able to close my eyes all night; or if I do, I find myself almost strangled with wind, and wake in agonies. *injurious? plaguy. flatulency.*

12 That is a very alarming symptom indeed, replied the doctor; I wonder so many restless nights do not entirely wear you out. They would indeed, answered the gentleman, if I did not make a shift to procure a little sleep two or three times a day, *symptom? wear.*

which enables me to hold out a little longer. As to exercise, continued the doctor, I fear you are not able to use a great deal.

13 Alas! answered the sick man, while I was able, I never failed to go out in my carriage once or twice a week; but in my present situation, I can no longer bear the gentlest motion. Besides disordering my whole frame, it gives me such intolerable twitches in my limbs, that you would imagine I was absolutely falling to pieces.

Carriage. *week.* *intolerable?* *twitches.*

14 Your case, answered the physician, is indeed bad, but not quite desperate; and if you could abridge the quantity of your food and sleep, you would in a short time find yourself much better. Alas! answered the sick man, I find you little know the delicacy of my constitution, or you would not put me upon a method which will infallibly destroy me.

desperate? *abridge?* *infallibly?*

15 When I rise in the morning, I feel as if all the powers of life were extinguished within me; my stomach is oppressed with nausea, my head with aches and swimming, and, above all, I feel such an intolerable sinking in my spirits, that without the assistance of two or three cordials and some restorative soup, I am confident I never could get through the morning.

stomach. *nausea?* *aches.* *restorative.*

16 No, Doctor, I have such confidence in your skill, that there is no pill or potion you can order me, which I will not take with pleasure, but as to a change in my diet, that is impossible.

potion.

17 That is, answered the physician, you wish for health without being at the trouble of acquiring it, and imagine that all the consequences of an ill spent life are to be washed away by a julep or a decoction of senna.

julep? *decoction?*

But as I cannot cure you upon these terms, I will not deceive you for an instant. Your case is out of the power of medicine, and you can only be relieved by your own exertions. *Medicine.*

18 How hard is this, answered the gentleman, to be thus abandoned to despair even in the prime of life! Cruel and unfeeling doctor, will you not attempt any thing to procure me ease? Sir, answered the physician, I have already told you every thing I know upon the subject. *despair.* *attempt?*

19 I must however acquaint you, that I have a brother physician who lives at Padua, a man of the greatest learning and ingenuity, who is particularly famous for curing the gout. If you think it worth your while to consult him, I will give you a letter of recommendation; for he never stirs from home even to attend a prince. *ingenuity.* *consult?*

20 Here the conversation ended; for the gentleman, who did not like the trouble of the journey, took his leave of the physician, and returned home very much dispirited. In a little while he either was, or fancied himself worse, and as the idea of the Paduan physician had never left his head, he at last resolutely determined to set out upon his journey. *journey.* *dispirited.* *fancied.*

21 For this purpose, he had a litter so contrived that he could lie recumbent or recline at his ease and eat his meals. The distance was not above one day's tolerable journey, but the gentleman wisely resolved to make four of it, for fear of over fatiguing himself. *recumbent?* *recline?* *fatiguing.*

22 He had, besides, a loaded waggon attending, filled with every thing that constitutes good eating; and two of his cooks went *with him* that nothing might be want- *waggon.*

ing to his accommodation upon the road.

Wearisome. After a wearisome journey, he at length ar-
eagerly. rived within sight of Padua, and eagerly inquiring after the house of Dr. Ramozini, was soon directed to the spot.

23 Then, having been helped out of his carriage by a half a dozen of his servants, he
parlor. was shown into a neat but plain parlor, from which he had the prospect of twenty or
spacious? thirty people at dinner in a spacious hall. In the middle of them was the learned doc-
complaisance tor himself, who with much complaisance invited the company to eat heartily.

24 My good friend, said the doctor to a pale looking man on his right hand, you must eat three slices more of this roast
ague? beef, or you will never lose your ague. My friend, said he to another, drink of this glass of porter; it is just arrived from England,
specific? and is a specific for nervous fevers.

stuff. 25 Do not stuff your child so much with maccaroni, added he, turning to a woman, if you would wish to cure him of the scrophu-
ulcer? la. Good man, said he to a fourth, how goes on the ulcer in your leg? Much better in-
replied. deed, replied the man, since I have lived at your honour's table. Well, replied the physician, in a fortnight you will be perfectly cured.

26 Thank heaven, said the gentleman, who had heard all this with infinite pleasure, I have at last met with a reasonable physi-
pretence. cian, he will not confine me to bread and water, nor starve me, under pretence of cu-
clutches? ring me, like that confounded quack from whose clutches I have so luckily escaped.
retired? At length the doctor dismissed his company who retired loading him with thanks and blessings.

27 He then approached the gentleman,
politeness. and welcomed him with the greatest polite-

ness, who presented him with his letter of recommendation, which after the physician had perused, he thus accosted him: Sir, the letter of my learned friend has fully instructed me in the particulars of your case; it is indeed a difficult one, but I think you have no reason to despair of a perfect recovery.

Difficult. despair?

28 If, added he, you choose to put yourself under my care, I will employ all the secrets of my art for your assistance; but one condition is absolutely indispensable; you must send away all your servants, and solemnly engage to follow my prescriptions for at least a month: Without this compliance I would not undertake the cure, even of a monarch.

indispensable. prescriptions. monarch?

29 Doctor, answered the gentleman, what I have seen of your profession, does not, I confess, much prejudice me in their favor, and I should hesitate to agree to such a proposal from any other individual. Do as you like, sir, answered the physician; the employing of me or not, is entirely voluntary on your part.

prejudice? hesitate? voluntary?

30 But as I am above the common mercenary views of gain, I never stake the reputation of so noble an art, without a rational prospect of success. And what success can I hope for in so obstinate a disorder, unless the patient will consent to a fair experiment of what I can effect.

mercenary? obstinate? patient?

31 Indeed, replied the gentleman, what you say is so candid, and your whole behavior so much intrests me in your favor, that I will immediately give you proof of the most unbounded confidence. He then sent for his servants and ordered them to return home, and not to come near him till a whole month had elapsed.

candid? behavior? confidence? elapsed.

Journey? 32 When they were gone, the physician asked him how he supported the journey. Why really, answered he, much better than I could have expected. But I feel myself unusually hungry; and therefore, with your *permission?* permission, shall beg to have the hour *hastened?* of supper a little hastened. Most willingly, answered the doctor; at eight o'clock every thing shall be ready for your entertainment. In the mean time you will permit me to visit my patients.

33 While the physician was absent, the gentleman was pleasing his imagination with the thoughts of the excellent supper he should make. Doubtless, said he to himself, if Signor Ramozini treats the poor in such *hospitable?* a hospitable manner, he will spare nothing for the entertainment of a man of my im- *delicious?* portance. I have heard that there are delicious trouts and ortolans in this part of Italy.

34 I make no doubt that the doctor keeps an excellent cook; and I shall have no rea- *dismission?* son to repent the dismission of my servants. With these ideas he kept himself some time amused; at length his appetite growing *keener.* keener and keener every instant, from fast- *ordinary?* ing longer than ordinary, he lost all pa- *patience:* tience, and calling one of the servants of the house, inquired for some little nice thing to stay his stomach till the hour of supper.

35 Sir, said the servant, I would gladly *oblige.* oblige you, but it is as much as my place is worth; my master is the best and most *generous* generous of men; but so great is his atten- tion to his house patients, that he will not *presence.* suffer one of them to eat unless in his presence.

36 However, sir, have patience; in two hours more the supper will be ready, and, *indemnify?* then you may indemnify yourself for all.

Thus was the gentleman compelled to pass two hours more without food, a degree of abstinence he had not practised for almost twenty years.

Abstinence.
practised.

37 He complained bitterly of the slowness of time, and continually inquired what was the hour; at length the Doctor returned punctual to his time, and ordered the supper to be brought in. Accordingly six dishes were set upon the table with great solemnity, all under cover, and the gentleman flattered himself he should now be rewarded for his long abstinence.

punctual?
flattered.

38 As they were sitting down to the table, the learned Ramozini thus accosted his guest. Before you give a loose to your appetite, sir, I must acquaint you, that as the most effectual method of subduing this obstinate disease, all your food and drink will be mixed up with such medicinal substances as your case requires.

loose.
obstinate?
medicinal.

39 They will not be indeed discoverable by any of your senses, but as their effects are equally strong and certain, I must recommend to you to eat with moderation. Having said this, he ordered the dishes to be uncovered, which to the extreme astonishment of the gentleman, contained nothing but olives, dried figs, dates, some roasted apples, a few boiled eggs, and a piece of hard cheese.

roasted.
piece.
cheese.

40 Heaven and earth, cried the gentleman, loosing all patience at this mortifying spectacle; is this the entertainment you have prepared for me, with so many speeches and prefaces? Do you imagine that a person of my fortune, can sup on such contemptible fare as would hardly satisfy the wretched peasants whom I saw at dinner in your hall?

spectacle?
speeches.
contemptible
peasants?

41 Have patience, my dear sir, replied the physician ; it is the extreme anxiety I have for your welfare, that compels me to treat you with this apparent incivility. Your blood is all in a ferment, with the violent exercise you have undergone ; and were I rashly to indulge your craving appetites, a fever or pleurisy might be the consequence.

Incivility ?

indulge ?

pleurisy.

42 But tomorrow, I hope you will be cooler, and then you may live in a style more adapted to your quality. The gentleman began to comfort himself with this reflection, and, as there was no help, he at last determined to wait with patience another night.

adapted ?

wait.

43 He accordingly tasted a few of the dates and olives, eat a peice of cheese with a slice of excellent bread, and found himself more refreshed than he could have imagined was possible, from such an homely meal. When he had nearly supped, he wanted something to drink, and observing nothing but water upon the table, desired one of the servants to bring him a little wine.

slice.

supped.

44 Not as you value the life of this illustrious gentleman, cried out the physician : Sir, added he, turning to his guest, it is with inexpressible reluctance that I contradict you, but wine would be at present a mortal poison ; therefore please to content yourself for one night only, with a glass of this most excellent and refreshing mineral water.

guest ?

reluctance ?

mineral ?

45 The gentleman was again compelled to submit, and drank the water with a variety of strange grimaces. After the cloth was removed, Signor Ramezini entertained the gentleman with some agreeable and improving conversation, for about an hour, and then proposed to his patient, that he should retire to rest.

compelled.

grimaces ?

46 This proposal the gentleman gladly accepted, as he found himself fatigued with his journey, and unusually disposed to sleep. The doctor then retired, and ordered one of his servants to shew the gentleman to his chamber. *Fatigued.*

47 He was accordingly conducted into a neighboring room, where there was little to be seen, but a homely bed, without furniture, with nothing to sleep upon but a mattrass, almost as hard as the floor. At this the gentleman burst into a violent passion again, Villain, said he to the servant, it is impossible your master should dare to confine me to such a wretched dog hole! shew me into another room immediately. *mattrass? floor. wretched.*

48 Sir, answered the servant with profound humility, I am heartily sorry the chamber does not please you; but I am morally certain I have not mistaken my master's order, and I have to great a respect for you to think of disobeying him in a point which concerns your precious life. *profound? morally. precious.*

49 Saying this he went out of the room, and shutting the door on the outside, left the gentleman to his meditations. They were not very agreeable at first; however as he saw no remedy, he undressed himself and entered the wretched bed, where he presently fell asleep while he was meditating revenge upon the doctor and his whole family. *shutting. revenge?*

50 The gentleman slept so soundly that he did not awake till morning, and then the physician came into his room, and with the greatest tenderness and civility inquired after his health. He had indeed fallen asleep in very ill humor, but his night's rest had much composed his mind, and the effect of this was increased by the extreme politeness of the doctor: so that he answered *civility?*

with tolerable temper, only making bitter complaints of the homeliness of his accommodation.

Complaints. *homeliness.*

51 My dearest sir, answered the physician, did I not make a previous agreement with you that you should submit to my management? Can you imagine that I have any other end in view than the improvement of your health? It is not possible that you should in every thing perceive the reasons of my conduct, which is founded upon the most accurate theory and experience.

previous. *perceive.* *accurate?* *theory?*

52 However, in this case I must inform you that I have found out the art of making my very beds medicinal; and this you must confess, from the excellent night you have passed. I cannot impart the same salutary virtues to down or silk, and therefore though very much against my inclinations I have been compelled to lodge you in this homely manner.

salutary? *lodge.*

53 But now if you please, it is time to rise. Ramozini then rang for his servants, and the gentleman suffered himself to be dressed. At breakfast the gentleman expected to fare a little better; but his relentless guardian would suffer him to taste nothing but a slice of bread and a porringer of water gruel all which he defended very little to his guest's satisfaction, upon the most unerring principles of medical science.

breakfast. *relentless?* *guardian?* *porringer.*

54 After breakfast had been some time finished, doctor Ramozini told his patient it was time to begin the great work of restoring him to the use of his limbs. He accordingly had him carried into a little room, where he desired the gentleman to attempt to stand. That is impossible, answered the patient, for I have not been able to use a leg these three years.

attempt.

55 Prop yourself, then upon your crutches and lean against the wall to support yourself, answered the physician; the gentleman did so, and the doctor went abruptly out, and locked the door after him. He had not been long in this situation before he felt the floor of the chamber, which he had not before perceived to be composed of plates of iron, grow immoderately hot, under his feet.

Crutches.
abruptly?
immoderately?

56 He called the doctor and his servants, but to no purpose; he then began to utter loud vociferations and menaces, but all was equally ineffectual; he raved, he swore, he promised, he intreated, but nobody came to his assistance, and the heat grew more intense every instant.

vociferations?
intense?

57 At length necessity compelled him to hop upon one leg in order to rest the other, and thus he did with greater agility than he could conceive was possible; presently the other leg began to burn; and then he hopped again upon the other. Thus he went on, hopping about with this involuntary exercise till he had stretched every sinew and muscle more than he had done for several years before, and thrown himself into a profuse perspiration.

agility?
sinew.
muscle?
profuse?

58 When the doctor was satisfied with the exertions of his patient, he sent into the room an easy chair for him to rest upon, and suffered the floor to cool as gradually as it had been heated. Then it was that the sick man for the first time began to be sensible of the real use and pleasure of repose; he had earned it by fatigue, without which it can never prove either salutary or agreeable.

chair.

59 At dinner the doctor appeared again to his patient, and made him a thousand a-

apologies?

pologies for the liberties he had taken, with his person: These excuses he received with a kind of sullen civility, however his anger was a little mitigated by the smell of a roasted pullet, which was brought to the table, and set before him.

Mitigated?

60 He now from exercise and abstinance, began to find a relish in his victuals which he had never done before, and the doctor permitted him to mingle a little wine with his water. These compliances, however were so extremely irksome to his temper, that the month seemed to pass away as slowly as the year.

victuals.

mingle?

61 When it was expired, and his servants came to ask his orders, he instantly threw himself into his carriage without taking leave either of the doctor or his family. When he came to reflect upon the treatment he had received, his forced exercise, his involuntary abstinance, and all the other mortifications he had undergone, he could not conceive but it must be a plot of the physician he had left behind, and full of rage and indignation, drove directly to his house in order to reproach him with it.

expired?

carriage.

involuntary?

62 The physician happened to be at home, but scarcely knew his patient again, though after so short an absence. He had shrunk half his former bulk, his look and color were mended, and he had entirely thrown away his crutches. When he had given vent to all that his anger could suggest, the physician coolly answered in the following manner: I know not, sir, what right you have to make me these reproaches, since it was not by my persuasion that you put yourself under the care of Dr. Ramozini.

suggest?

persuasion.

63 Yes, sir, but you gave me a high character of his skill and integrity. Has he then deceived you in either, or do you find yourself worse than when you put yourself under his care? I cannot say that, answered the gentleman.

Integrity?

worse.

64 I am, to be sure, surprisingly improved in my digestion: I sleep better than ever I did before; I eat with an apetite; and I can walk almost as well as ever I could in my life. And do you seriously come, said the physician, to complain of a man that has effected all these miracles for you in so short a time, and unless you are now wanting to yourself, has given you a degree of life and health, which you had not the smallest reason to expect?

complain?

miracles?

65 The gentleman, who had not sufficiently considered all these advantages, began to look a little confused, and the physician thus went on. All that you have to complain of is, that you have been involuntarily your own dupe, and cheated into health and happiness. You went to Doctor Ramozini, and saw a parcel of miserable wretches comfortably at dinner.

confused?

dupe?

parcel.

66 That great and worthy man is the father of all about him; he knows that most of the diseases of the poor originate in their want of food and necessaries; and therefore benevolently assists them with better diet and clothing.

originate?

67 The rich on the contrary, are generally the victims of their own sloth and intemperance; and therefore he finds it necessary to use a contrary method of cure, exercise, abstinence and mortification.

victims?

68 You, sir, have been indeed treated like a child, but it has been for your own advantage. Neither your bed, nor meat,

nor drink has ever been medicated; all the wonderful change that has been produced, has been by giving you better habits, and rouzing the slumbering powers of your own constitution.

Rouzing.

69 As to deception, you have none to complain of, except what proceeded from your own foolish imagination; which persuaded you that a physician was to regulate his conduct by the folly and intemperance of his patient.

persuaded.
regulate?

70 As to all the rest he only promised to exert all the secrets of his art for your cure; and this, I am witness he has done so effectually that were you to reward him with half your fortune, it would hardly be too much for his deserts.

promised.
effectually.

71 The gentleman, who did not want either sense or generosity, could not help feeling the force of what was said. He therefore made a handsome apology for his behavior, and instantly dispatched a servant to Doctor Ramozini, with a handsome present, and a letter expressing the highest gratitude.

dispatched?
gratitude.

72 And so much satisfaction did he find in the amendment of his health and spirits, that he never again relapsed into his former habits of intemperance, but by constant exercise and uniform moderation, continued free from any considerable disease to a very comfortable old age.

relapsed?
intemperance?

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

1 AT this time, when the general complaint is, that—"money is scarce," it willbe an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money-catching—the certain way to fill

Money.
reinforce.

empty purses—and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules well observed, will do the business.

2 First, let honesty and industry be thy constant companions: And, secondly, spend one penny less than thy clear gains. Then shall thy hide bound pocket soon begin to thrive, and will never again cry with the empty bellyache, neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee.

Companions
bellyache.
creditors.
freeze.

3 The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent.

hemisphere.
bleak?

4 Then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independence, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece.

approach.
fleece.

5 O then be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid.

penny.
shield?

6 Then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk uprightly, nor stoop to the silken wretch, because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse, because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.

buckler?
helmet?
wretch.

On the boiling of Potatoes.

Consumption? potatoes.

1 THERE is nothing that would tend more to promote the consumption of potatoes than to have the proper mode of preparing them as food generally known. In London, this is little attended to; whereas in Lancastershire and Ireland the boiling of potatoes is brought to very gereat perfection indeed.

boiled. separately.

2 When prepared in the following manner, if the quality and the root be good, they may be eaten as bread, a practice not unusual in Ireland. The potatoes should be as much as possible of the same size, and the large and small ones boiled separately.

paring. produce? greens.

3 They must be washed clean, and without paring or scraping put into a pot with cold water not sufficient to cover them, as they will produce themselves before they boil a considerable quantity of fluid. They do not admit being put into a vessel of boiling water like greens.

crude? unpalatable? unwholesome?

4 If the potatoes are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil, to throw in some cold water, and occasionally repeat it, till the potatoes are boiled to the heart; they will otherwise crack, and burst to peices on the outside, whilst the inside will be nearly in a crude state, and consequently very unpalatable and unwholesome.

pour. evaporate?

5 During the boiling, throwing in a little salt occasionally is found a great improvement and it is certain that the slower they are cooked the better. When boiled, pour off the water, and evaporate the moisture, by replacing the vessel in which the potatoes were boiled, once more over the fire. This makes them remarkably dry and mealy.

6 They should be brought to the table with the skins on, and eat with salt as bread. Nothing but experience can satisfy any one how superior the potatoes will be thus prepared, if the sort be good and mealy.

Superior?

7 Some have tried boiling potatoes in steam, thinking by that process that they must imbibe less water, but immersion in water causes the discharge of a certain substance, which the steam alone is incapable of doing, and by retaining which the flavor of the root is injured and they afterwards become dry by being put over the fire a second time, without water.

steam. process? imbibe? immersion? discharge? retaining? flavor?

8 With a little butter, or milk, or fish, they make an excellent dish. These directions are so clear, that it is hardly possible to mistake them; and those who follow them exactly will find their potatoes surprisingly improved, and will be convinced that the manner of boiling them is a matter of much greater importance than has hitherto been imagined.

clear. surprisingly.

The Beaver.

1 THE Beaver is an amphibious quadruped of about three feet in length; its tail which is of an oval figure, is covered with scales, and is about eleven inches long. He uses his tail as a rudder to direct his course in the watter. The operations and architecture of this animal are perhaps of all others the most wonderful.

Beaver. amphibious? oval? rudder?

2 In places much frequented by man, the Beavers neither associate nor build habitations. But in the northern regions of both continents, they assemble in the month of June or July, for the purposes of uniting into society, and of building a city. From all quarters they arrive in numbers, and soon form a troop of two or three hundred.

associate. assemble.

9788641

Architecture? 3 The operations and architecture of the beavers are so well described by the Count de Buffon, that we shall lay it before our readers nearly in his own words. The *rendezvous.* place of rendezvous, he remarks, is generally the situation fixed upon for their establishment, and it is always on the banks of waters. If the waters be flat, and seldom *ordinary?* rise above their ordinary level; as in lakes, the beavers make no bank or dam.

4 But in rivers or brooks, where the water is subject to risings and fallings, they *traverses?* build a bank which traverses the river from *sluice.* one side to the other like a sluce, and is often from eighty to one hundred feet long by ten or twelve feet broad at the base. This pile for animals of so small a size appears to *presupposes?* be enormous, and presupposes an incredible labor.

solidity? 5 But the solidity with which the work is constructed is still more astonishing than its magnitude. The part of the river *erect?* where they erect this bank is generally shal- *margin?* low. If they find on the margin a large tree which can be made to fall into the river they begin by cutting it down, to form the principal basis of their work.

6 This tree is often thicker than a man's *gnawing.* body. By gnawing it at the bottom with their four cutting teeth, they in a short time accomplish their purpose, and always make the tree fall across the river. They next cut the branches from the trunk to make it lie level. These opperations are performed *community.* by the joint industry of the whole community.

traverse? 7 Some of them, at the same time traverse the banks of the river, and cut down *smaller.* smaller trees, from the size of a man's leg *thigh.* to that of his thigh. These they cut to a certain length, dress them into stakes, and

first drag them by land to the margin of the river, and then by water to the place where the building is carrying on.

8 These piles they sink down, and interweave the branches with the larger stakes. In performing this operation, many difficulties are to be surmounted. In order to dress these stakes, and put them in a situation nearly perpendicular, some of the beavers must elevate with their teeth the thick ends against the margin of the river or against the cross tree, while others plunge to the bottom, and dig holes with their fore feet to receive the points that they may stand on end.

Surmounted.
perpendicular?
elevate?
receive.

9 When some are laboring in this manner, others bring earth, which they plash with their feet, and beat firm with their tails. They carry the earth in their mouths, and with their fore feet. They transport earth in such quantities, that they fill with it all the intervals between the piles.

transport?
intervals?

10 These piles consist of several rows of stakes, of equal height, all placed opposite to each other, and extend from one bank of the river to the other. The stakes facing the under part of the river are placed perpendicularly; but those which are opposed to the stream slope upward to sustain the pressure of the water; so that the bank which is ten or twelve feet wide at the base is reduced to two or three at the top.

height?
opposite.
sustain?
reduced?

11 Near the top or thinnest part of the bank, the beavers make two or three sloping holes to allow the surface water to escape. These they enlarge or contract in proportion as the river rises or falls; and, when any breaches are made in the bank by sudden or violent inundations, they know how to repair them when the water subsides.

thinnest.
inundations?
repair.

Dexterity? *separate.*

12 Hitherto all these opperations were performed by the united force and dexterity of the whole community. They now separate into smaller societies, who build cabins or houses. These cabins are constructed upon piles near the margin of the river or pond, and have two openings, one for animals going to the land, and the other for throwing themselves into the water.

edifices? *diameter?*

13 The form of these edifices is either round or oval, and they vary in size from four or five to eight or ten feet in diameter. Some of them consist of three or four stories. Their walls are about two feet thick; and are raised perpendicularly upon planks or plain stakes, which serve both for foundations and floors to their houses.

curved? *terminate.* *dome?* *solidity?*

14 When they consist of but one story, they rise perpendicular a few feet only, afterwards assume a curved form, and terminate in a dome or vault, which answers the purpose of a roof. They are built with amazing solidity, and neatly plastered with a kind of stucco both within and without.

mortar. *impenetrable?* *resist?* *impetuous?*

15 In the application of this mortar the tails of the beavers serve for trowels, and their feet for plashing. Their houses are impenetrable to rain, and resist the most impetuous winds. In their construction, they employ different materials, as wood, stone and a kind of sandy earth, which is not liable to be dissolved in water.

poplars. *transported?* *heavier.*

16 The wood they use is generaly of the light and tender kinds, as alders, poplars, and willows, which commonly grow on the banks of rivers, and are more easily barked, cut and transported than the heavier and more solid species of timber.

cutting.

17 They always begin the operation of cutting trees at a foot or a foot and a half

above the ground: They labor in a sitting posture; and, besides the convenience of this posture, they enjoy the pleasure of gnawing perpetually the bark and wood, which are their favorite food. Of these provisions they lay up ample stores in their cabins to support them during the winter. *Ample?*

18 Each cabin has its own magazine, which is proportioned to the number of its inhabitants, who have all a common right to the store, and never pillage their neighbors. Some villages are composed of twenty or twenty-five cabins. *magazine? pillage?*

19 But these large establishments are not frequent; and the common republics seldom exceed ten or twelve families, of which each have their own quarter of the village, their own magazine, and their separate habitation. The smallest cabins contain two, four, or six, and the largest eighteen, twenty, and sometimes thirty beavers. As to males and females, they are almost always equally paired. *exceed. village.*

20 Upon a moderate computation, therefore, the society is often composed of 190 or 200, who all, at first labor jointly in raising the great public building, and afterwards in select tribes or companies, in making particular habitations. *select? companies.*

21 In this society, however numerous and universal, peace is maintained. Their union is cemented by common labors: and it is perpetuated by mutual conveniency, and the abundance of provisions which they amass and consume together. A simple taste, moderate appetites, and an aversion to blood and carnage, render them destitute of the ideas of rapine and war. *cemented. perpetuated. aversion?*

22 Friends to each other, if they have any foreign enemies, they know how to avoid *foreign?*

Advertise? them. When danger approaches, they advertise one another, by striking their broad tail on the surface of the water, the noise of which is heard at a great distance, and resounds through all the vaults of their habitations.

23 Each individual, upon these occasions consults his own safety; some plunge into the water; others conceal themselves within their walls, which can be penetrated only by the fire of heaven, or the steel of man, and which no animal will attempt to open or to overturn.

conceal.
penetrated.
steel.

24 These retreats are not only safe but neat and commodious. The floors are spread over with verdure: the branches of the box, and of the fir serve them for carpets, upon which they permit not the smallest dirtiness. The window which faces the water answers for a balcony to receive the fresh air, and for the purpose of bathing.

verdure?
balcony?

25. During the greater part of the day the beavers sit on end, with their head and the anterior parts of their body elevated, and their posterior parts sunk in the water. The aperture of this window is sufficiently raised to prevent its being stopped up with the ice, which, in the beaver climates is often two or three feet thick.

anterior?
aperture?

26 When this accident happens, they slope the hole of the window, cut obliquely the stakes which support it, and thus open a communication with the unfrozen water.

slope.
obliquely.

27 The continual habit of keeping their tail and posterior parts of their body in the water appears to have changed the nature of their flesh; for that of the anterior parts, as far as the reins, has the taste and consist-

posterior?

ence of the flesh of land animals; but that of the tail and posterior parts has the odour and all the other qualities of fish. *Odour?*

28 The tail, which is a foot long, an inch thick, and five or six inches broad, is a genuine portion of a fish, attached to the body of a quadruped: It is wholly covered with scales, and below the scales with a skin perfectly similar to that of large fishes. In September, the beavers collect their provision of bark and of wood. *thick.* *quadruped.*

29 Till the end of winter, they remain in their cabins, enjoy the fruits of their labors and taste the sweets of domestic happiness. This is their time of repose, and their season of love. Knowing and loving one another, each couple unite not by chance, but by taste and a real selection. *domestic?* *selection?*

30 The females bring forth in the end of winter, and generally produce two or three at a time. About this period they are left by the males, who retire to the country to enjoy the pleasures and the fruits of the spring. They return occasionally, however, to their cabins, but dwell there no more. *retire?*

31 The mothers continue in the cabins and are occupied in nursing, protecting and rearing their young, which in a few weeks are in a situation to follow their dams. The beavers assemble not again till autumn, unless their banks or cabins be injured by inundations; for, when accidents of this kind happen, they suddenly collect their forces and repair the breaches that have been made. *occupied?* *nursing.* *dams?*

32 This account of the society and operations of beavers, however marvellous it may appear, has been established and confirmed by so many credible eye-witnesses, that it is impossible to doubt of its reality. *marvellous.* *credible?*

The Creation of the World.

1 MEANWHILE the sun
Expedition. On this great expedition appear'd,
radiance? Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
sapience? Of majesty divine, sapience and love
immense? Immense, and all his father in him shone.
2 About his chariot numberless were pour'd
cherub? Cherub and seraph, potentates, and thrones,
seraph? And virtues; winged spirits and chariots wing'd,
potentates? From the armory of God; where stand of old
armory? Myriads between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day harness'd at hand.
3 Celestial equipage! and now came forth
equipage? Spontaneous, for within them spirit liv'd,
spontaneous. Attendant on their Lord: heav'n open'd wide
Her ever during gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving to let forth
The King of glory, in his powerful word
And spirit, coming to create new worlds.
4 On heavenly ground they stood, and from the shore
immeasurable? They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
abyss? Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild:
outrageous. Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds,
And surging waves; as mountains to assault
Heaven's height, and with the centre mix the pole.
5 Silence ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
omnific? Said then the omnific word, your discord end:
Nor stay'd, but on the wings of cherubim
Uplifted in paternal glory rode
chaos? Far into Chaos, and the world unborn.

r Chaos heard his voice, him all his train
llowed in bright procession to behold *Procession.*
eation, and the wonders of his might.
6 Then stay'd the fervid wheels, and in *fervid?*
his hand
: took the golden compasses, prepar'd,
God's eternal store, to circumscribe *circum-*
is universe, and all created things. *scribe.*
ne foot he center'd and the other turn'd
round through the vast profundity obscure, *profundity.*
nd said, Thus far extend, thus far thy
bounds,
his be thy just circumference, O world! *circumfer-*
7 Thus God the heav'n created, thus the *ence?*
earth,
atter unform'd and void, darkness pro- *void.*
found
over'd th' abyss: But on the watery calm
is brooding wings the spirit of God out-
spread,
nd vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth, *infused?*
hro' the fluid mass; but downward purg'd *fluid?*
he black, tartareous, cold infernal dregs,
dverse to life: then founded, then con- *adverse?*
glob'd
ike things to like; the rest to several
place
Disparted; and between, spun out the air;
and earth, self balanc'd on her centre hung.

Rules for moderating our Anger.

1 OUR Natures are so perverse and *Perverse?*
orrupt, that it is very hard for us to give
loose to any angry passion against men,
ithout running into some sentiments of
malice or revenge and thereby sinning a- *malice?*
ainst God. Our anger is very apt to kin-
le about trifles or upon mere suspicion, *suspicion.*
ithout just cause; or sometimes rises too

Hatred.

high where the cause may be just; or continues too long, and turns into hatred and in either of these three cases it b comes sinful.

apostle?
permission.

2 It is therefore with the utmost cauti that this passion should ever be suffered arise; and unless we quickly suppress again, we shall be in great danger of brin ing guilt upon our souls. The blessed postle therefore, connects the permissio the caution, and the restraint togethe "Be angry and sin not, let not the sun g down upon your wrath."

thoughts.
injuries.

3 Suffer not your thoughts to dwell the injuries you have received, or on t provoking words that have been spoken gainst you. Not only learn the art of ne lecting injuries at the time you recei them, but let them grow less and less eve moment, till they die out of your min

magnify?
provocations.

Suffer not your musing imagination, wh you are alone, to swell and magnify the pr vocations that have been given you, nor blow up the fire of this uneasy passion.

endeavor?
obstinate?
peevish?

4 Avoid much conversation with men wrath, and endeavor to keep clear of all di putes with weak minds, with obstinate spi its, and especially with persons of an ang and peevish temper as far as you can. the flint and steel strike against each oth in a way of dispute, the sparks of fire will ready to fly out and an angry flame will kindled.

neighbors.
kindled.

5 "Love your neighbors as yourself You are not immediately kindled into wra against yourself nor express it with su violence, though you have often done yo self more injury by your own sins than other persons could ever do you.

6 You do not bear malice against yourself nor hate yourself, though you have, perhaps, some evil qualities belonging to you, and you have often sinned against your own soul: You forbear yourself long, and you forgive yourself easily: Learn then to forbear and to forgive your neighbors.

Bear. *sinned.* *forbear?*

7 Keep the sacred example of Jesus ever before your eyes: How meek under the vilest affronts! How patient under the rudest injuries and most barbarous treatment! how forgiving even to his bloody murderers! how did he return the highest good for the greatest evil! and paid down his blood and life to redeem his enemies from hell, and to purchase eternal joy and glory for them!

patient? *barbarous?* *redeem?*

8 "Let such a mind be in you as was in "Christ the son of God, who being reviled, "reviled not again; and when he suffered, "he threatened not: Leaving us an exam- "ple that we should follow his steps."

reviled? *threatened.*

On Order in doing business; and the utility of early rising.

1 LAY down a little plan for yourself; and all your studies, exercises and employments will be easy and practicable. You will have time for every thing; and you will never seem in a hurry nor embarrassed. *Order* is the first law of nature, and of nature's God. The moon, stars and tides vary not a moment; and the sun knoweth its "hour of going down."

Studies. *practicable?* *embarrassed?*

2 Without order a thousand things will be improperly delayed, or wholly neglected. While we are hesitating where *to begin or what* to do, *hours* fly away *insensibly*, never to return. If every thing know its place, you will escape the loss of many valuable

delayed? *hesitating?*

moments and the anxiety of as many unprofitable searches.

Searches.

3 *Exactness* is by no means the *necessary* appendage of an old maid. *Order* is the very parent of traquillity. A person is always easy whose affairs are always in a regular *arrangement*. At the same time let the *mechanism* of your process be *invisible*.

appendage.

mechanism.

4 The perfection of art, you know, is to conceal it. Be always ready to receive your friends with an open countenance and a cheerful heart. Society and connection have claims upon us to which we should sacrifice every *selfish* consideration.

conceal.

connection.

sacrifice?

5 If you be an *early riser*, you may find time for every thing. It is amazing how much is gained by lopping off an hour or two, from indulgence in the morning. Nor is the mere saving of time the only advantage. Our spirits are more lively, and our faculties are more awake.

amazing.

lopping.

6 I do not know a practice, which I should more recommend, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the object in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations!

practice.

animated?

exhalations.

7 What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional *matins* of the lark, and from beholding the new born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty!

matins.

scenery?

complexion.

8 When people think of accounting to God for the talents which they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost

in sloth and *unreasonable* indulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of *early rising*. *Inured?*

9 In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets, which open to salute me. And I always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, and the vigor of my understanding. *grudge?* *vigor.*

Frailty of Life.

1 LIKE as the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on a tree, *Blossom.*
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had; *gourd.*
Ev'n such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies, *flies.*
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

2 Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like a bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew of May, *pearled.*
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan; *swan.*
Ev'n such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long, *span.*
The swan near death, man's life is done.

3 *Like* to a bubble in a brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,

Weaver. Or like a shuttle in a weaver's hand,
Or like a writing on the sand,
thought. Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of a stream;
Ev'n such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look's forgotten,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blotting,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
glides? The water glides, man's life is done.

blaze. 4 Like to a blaze of fond delight,
Or like a morning clear and bright,
Or like a frost, or like a shower,
Babel. Or like the pride of Babel's tower,
Or like the hour that guides the time,
Or like to beauty in her prime;
Ev'n such is man, whose glory lends
His life a blaze or two, and ends.
Delights vanish, the morn o'ercasteth,
breaks. The frost breaks, the shower hasteth,
The tower falls, the hour spends,
The beauty fades, and man's life ends.

5 Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water flow,
ebb? Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole,*
Ev'n such is man, whose brittle state,
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow's shot, the flood is spent,
The time's no time, the web is rent,
race. The race soon run, the goal soon won,
dealt. The dole soon dealt, man's life is done.

lightning. 6 Like to the lightning from the sky,
hie? Or like a post that quick doth hie,

* *A collection* made by the Roman Catholics at their funerals *and distributed* or dealt out by a friend of the deceased to the *poor to pray for* the soul of the departed person.

Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long, *Journey.*
Or like the snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear, or like the plum ;
Ev'n such is man who heaps up sorrow, *heaps.*
Lives but this day and dies tomorrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey's so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall, *pear.*
The snow dissolves, and so must all. *plum.*

An account of the Snow Storm in Feb. 1802.

1 ON the Atlantic coast of America, *Coast.* northeast storms begin in the south-west, and proceed thence to windward, at the rate sometimes of about one hundred miles an hour. It has been remarked long ago by Dr. Franklin that storms from the north-east, on the eastern side of this continent, begin at the opposite point or to leeward. *leeward?* Whether this rule universally obtains may perhaps as yet admit of some doubt. But during the uncommonly mild winter of 1801—2, there was a strong confirmation of it.

2 On the 21st, 22d, and 23d of February, 1802, there was one of the most remarkable and long continued snow storms that had been known for twenty years. It raged with extreme violence on the land, and was the cause of several shipwrecks *shipwrecks.* along the coast ; many lives, and much property were lost. The movements in the atmosphere were first felt at the southward, *atmosphere.* and gradually progressed northward, so as to be sensible there ; but not until after some hours.

3 The facts were collected by Dr. Mitchill, at Washington, the seat of the national Government, during the session of *session.* *Congress, when* they could be ascertained *ascertained*

Expedition? with the greatest expedition, correctness and care, and are as follow:

4 After a fine warm and clear morning, the air towards evening grew cloudy, and it became rainy and stormy. The time of its commencement near the capital, on the banks of the Potomack, as observed by Gen. Smith, was about *half an hour past five* in the afternoon; and before eight, the rain was excessive, and the wind boisterous. Here the weather did not become cold enough for snow until towards morning.

commencement? *Potomack.* *boisterous.*

5 The city of New-York, which is situated rather more than 240 miles to the N. E. did not feel this commotion of the atmosphere until about *eleven.* Then the city watchmen observed that the weather was changed from clear to cloudy, and that snow began to fall; and at twelve Mrs. Mitchill, who opened a window and looked out, observed that the ground was already white with snow, the tempest was brewing, and properly speaking, was formed at two.

watchmen. *Mitchill.*

6 That night Mr. Humphrey Wood, was on board a sloop bound from Newport (R. I.) to New-York. The tempest drove the vessel ashore, before morning, on Mount Misery Neck, upon long Island. They sailed from Fisher's Island, where they had been waiting for a wind, at 10 o'clock at night, with a wind at E. S. E. and warm and pleasant weather. By *midnight* it hauled E. N. E. and blew a gale with snow. Fisher's Island may be computed to be about 140 miles E. N. E. of New-York.

Humphrey. *waiting.* *hauled.* *computed?*

7. Mr. Webster observed some of the phenomena of this change of weather in its beginning at New-Haven. This place is 89 miles from New-York, or 331 from Washington. Here the weather was clear in the

phenomena?

early part of the evening, but was overcast by nine. The stormy commotion of the atmosphere seems to have begun *about twelve*. At Boston it was rather more than an hour later. *Commotion.*

8 Mr. Blair, an officer who was on board one of three ships from Salem, in Massachusetts, that were lost on Cape Cod during the storm, related, after his escape, that the weather, on the day of their sailing, Sunday Feb. 21, was remarkably fine and favorable. At sunset, they were about four leagues from Cape Ann light house, with a light breeze from S. E. *Massachusetts.* *leagues.* *breeze?*

9 *After midnight* the weather grew very threatening; and at half past two in the *morning* of the 22d, the wind veered to the N. E. and it snowed so fast that the ships could hardly discern each other.—The shipwrecks during the storm were numerous and dreadful. Many persons were frozen to death. Salem is distant from washington 499 miles, or 257 from New-York; so that this latter place is about midway between the two places. *veered?* *discern.* *shipwrecks.* *frozen.*

10 At Portland in Maine, distant 603 miles from Washington, the snow began between day light and sunrise. It was observed by young Mr. Vaughan, who was travelling on the morning of the 22d. At 8 A. M. the wind blew violently. *Maine.* *travelling.*

11 The storm began still later at Hallowell on Kennebeck river. This place is 683 miles from Washington. There the sun rose clear on the morning of the 22d, The air became cloudy in about a quarter of an hour. The snow began about eleven, and the storm had become furious within two hours after. Professor Waterhouse and *Benj. Vaughan*, Esq. have particularly attended to these curious meteorological facts. *Kennebeck.* *meteorological?*

Poughkeepsie. 12 At Poughkeepsie, 82 miles N. of New-York, and situated beyond the first range of mountains, the snow began about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. And at Albany, 165 miles north of New-York, it did not begin until a little before day-break on the morning of the 22d.

evening. 13 At Providence, (R. I.) Dr. Wheaton observed the evening of the 21st. to be clear and pleasant. The watchmen informed him "the weather changed before 12 o'clock and continued cloudy, with variable winds, until the violence of the storm began, which was at half past three on the morning of the 22d."—Providence is 439 miles from Washington.

Charleston. 14 Accounts from Charleston (S. C.) state that it begun there on the 21st, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.—The distance of Charleston from Washington is 550 miles.—By the newspapers it appears to have been felt on the *Islands.* Bahama Islands.

15 It will be found on calculation, that between Charleston and Cape Ann, along *proceeded.* the coast, this stormy movement proceeded *windward.* to windward at the rate of nearly one hundred miles an hour; for it began at Charleston, say at three o'clock, at New-York at eleven and off Cape Ann at two the next morning. There is a distance of eight hours between Charleston and New-York, and of three hours between the latter city and Salem, making in the whole eleven hours.

16 Now computing the distance from Charleston to New-York at about 800 miles, and from New-York to Cape Ann more than 250, there will be a sea coast of almost 1100 miles swept over by this storm in somewhat more than eleven hours. But

this computation applies only to the sea coast: For if we take any given point, as the city of New-York for example, and instead of N.E. reckon due N. it will be found that the progress is considerably slower: For it took all the time between eleven at night and day break next morning to reach Albany, only 165 miles distant in that direction.

applies.

progress.

17 Now, these remarks explain some meteorological facts, which though of common observation, have hitherto seemed paradoxical or unaccountable: For mariners know, that to form a good judgment of wind and weather, they must keep a look out for clouds and changes of atmosphere to *leeward*. In New-York, the rain or snow which accompanies a N. E. storm can be seen by laborers along the docks and wharves, in the S. W. at Staten Island, ten or eleven miles distant, for some time before it begins in the city, so as frequently to break off work, and put away their tools.

paradoxical.

accompanies

wharves.

18 And it is confirmed by long observation among the farmers in that vicinity, that snow banks, as they term them, are to be seen in the S. W. many hours before the atmosphere where the observers are, is clouded in the smallest degree, or any current of air preceptible. They remark further, that a judgment can be formed of the weather by nothing whether the gathered clouds, lowering in the distant horizon, are visible to the northward or southward of the setting sun. If at sunset they are to the S. of the sun, they predict a northeast storm with snow; if to the N. a southeast storm, with sleet or rain.

vicinity.

preceptible.

judgment.

sleet.

Observations and reflections on STORMS, and some o er Pheomena of the atmosphere.

In a letter from Professor Waterhouse, to Dr. Mitchell, dat Cambridge. Mass. March 20, 1802.

"DEAR SIR,

Precise. 1 "YOUR letter of the 8th instant, r questing information of the precise tin the late wide spreading storm commenc at this place, came to my hands e enii before last. I hasten to gratify you as f as I am able.

chimneys. thermometer. hygrometer? barometer? 2 "Sunday the 21st of February, tl day preceding the storm here, was remarl ably calm and pleasant. The smoke a cended from the chimneys in a straigl column. The thermometer at noon was 4 Neither hygrometer nor barometer indic ted, at that period, any disposition of chang in the atmosphere.

intelligent? 3 As late as half past ten at night, tl sky was clear and starlight. At about tw hours and a half after this, viz. one o'cloc in the morning of the 22d, the snow stori began. My information comes from an i telligent market man who set out from h own house, for Cambridge, at midnigh *Wednesday.* Excepting for a few hours on Wednesd 24th, we saw not the sun for nine days. was the longest if not severest snow stori I ever knew.

Kennebeck? Halifax. Jamaica. 4 "I can readily conceive several goc purposes may be answered by this inquir I have therefore written to *Kennebeck* an to *Halifax*, and requested my correspon ent at the last place to extend his enquirie to *Newfoundland*. I hope you will exten yours to *Pensacola* and even to *Jamaica*.— The severity of the storm was from nort north east; that is, north two points to th east, being you know, what the ancient termed *aquila*.

5 These observations will probably strengthen the opinion prevelent in this quarter, that all our severe *north east* storms begin first, in point of time, in the *south west.* Franklin was first led to notice this, on being prevented by a stormy sky from observing an eclipse of the moon at Philadelphia; when at Boston, 400 miles north east of that city, the hemisphere was sufficiently clear for that purpose

Prevelent? *eclipse.* *hemisphere.* *clear.*

6 "It has always impressed me with something bordering on wonder, that, during the *six and twenty centuries* wherein the memory and learning of mankind have been exercised, there has been found one *secretary of nature* sufficiently instructed to give us a complete history of the *ascent of vapors from the ocean, their suspension in the air, the formation of clouds, of snow, and of the descent of rain, with an entire and connected chain of causes.*

centuries? *ascent.* *descent.*

7 Descartes, Nieuwentyt, Dr. Halley, Hunter, and some few others, have amused the world with their theories on this subject; but which of them is unincumbered with difficulties? What facts we have in this sublime part of nature are mere fragments widely scattered. The phenomena of these lofty regions of the air have been rather terriffic objects to purblind superstition, than instructive appearances to calm philosophy.

fragments. *phenomena?* *purblind?*

8 "The never ceasing circulation of water between the ocean and the dry ground has been contemplated, from the earliest ages, with grateful admiration; but not being an object of sight, has been ranked among the inexplicable works of Deity. The clouds dispensing refreshing showers of *rain on the dry* and thirsty ground; the *flow of rivers,* with their long train of bene-

ocean. *earliest.* *inexplicable?*

ficial consequences, could hardly escape the notice of any thinking being in every age of the world. We accordingly find the supply of water frequently mentioned in the OLDEST BOOK we have, among the most wonderful, as well as valuable of Heaven's blessings.

Vegetables. *developing.* *ancient.* *recognize?*

9 "Seeing the earth annually covered with a rich and beautiful carpet of vegetables, and these astonishingly variegated, and gradually developing, "*from seed time to harvest time*," must have led those of ancient days to recognize the proximate cause, the warmth of the sun and the moisture from the clouds; and these again to an acquaintance with that perpetual circulation subsisting between the ocean and the mountains through the instrumentality of the atmosphere, and by the medium of rivers to the ocean again.

vivifying? *inscrutable?* *investigate.* *inexplicable?*

10 But the philosophy or explanation of this vivifying phenomenon is spoken of as inscrutable and past finding out. They did then, as we do now, carry our investigations as high as we can, as in the case of *gravitation*, and beyond that principle say, with them, "*it is the hand of God*," an expression denoting the last term of our analytical results. Unable to investigate the essence of *light* and of *fire*, the Deity was called by the name of these inexplicable agents.

Indians.

11 "In those early days when the knowledge of nature was confined to narrow limits, they like our Indians,

"Saw God in the clouds and heard him in the wind."

styled. *pouring.* *vapor.*

Hence they styled the Deity, "the *father* of the rain." and represented him as, "*calling forth the waters of the sea, pouring them down according to the vapor thereof.*"

12 Whence we infer they believed the water rose in form of vapor, from the ocean and that it became freshened in its passage through the air; and it moreover appears that they were sensible that this process was regularly and perpetually performing; for they remarked that "*although all the rivers run into the sea, yet was the sea not full; unto the place whence the rivers come, thither they return again.*"

Process? *perpetually.*

13 They seem also to have known that MOUNTAINS made a part of this GRAND APPARATUS and to have believed that it was not a fortuitous or random process, but regulated as we now find it, by weight and measure. May not this be inferred from that sublime question of Isaiah—"*Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and weighed the mountains in scales.*"

apparatus? *fortuitous?* *scales.*

14 Although they discerned this magnificent apparatus, and saw its effects, yet were they restrained by a religious awe from attempting its investigation, because *storms, lightning* and *hail* were conceived to be the precursors of the chariot of the Deity! "*who maketh the clouds his chariot—who walketh on the wings of the wind,*"—accompanied with "*hailstones and fire;*" Or, if you choose to have the spirit of these passages expressed in English metre——

discerned. *precursors.* *choose.*

"On cherubs, and on cherubims,
"Full royally he rode,
"And on the wings of mighty winds,
"Came flying all abroad."

abroad.

15 For this reason, probably, the origin and course of the winds, "*whence they come and whither they go,*" were deemed mysterious. Hence, instead of investigating the cause, their pious minds, overwhelmed with awe, sunk *into* undiscerning amazement!

mysterious. *awe?* *undiscerning.*

Under such impressions I cease to wonder that he who wrote that ancient drama, the book of *Job*, puts amongst the most difficult of his questions, that which demands an explanation of the "*balancing of the clouds*."

Balancing.

16 But shall not we, who are happily free from the terrors of the Mosaic, as well as Pagan systems, and who enjoy the encouraging *intellectual* scheme of christianity, which never forgetting Deity, postpones every thing *corporeal* to the *primary mental cause*—I say, shall we not unite our efforts to fill up that dreary blank left in science by the ancients?

Mosaic.

scheme.

corporeal?

science.

17 And as man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or in contemplation observed of the method and order of nature, let us commence a patient observation of the ordinary and extraordinary phenomena that occur in this scene of wonders, the atmosphere: and then collect those fragments of knowledge, widely scattered through the world, on the same subject.

patient.

ordinary?

scene.

18 "Although much of the operations going forward in the atmosphere may have some links that have hitherto escaped the most inquisitive eye, and others, though seen, may not be fully understood, still we ought not to be discouraged. These detached links will one day be united, and form a part of the great chain of natural causes, adding still stronger proofs of that *unity of design* which pervades the great temple of nature.

inquisitive?

detached?

chain.

pervades?

19 "Some men seem destined to observe and record naked facts; others, of a superior genius, follow after and apply them. Some future Franklin may do with these

destined?

desiderated facts, what Newton did with those collected by Kepler and Galileo, and therewith form a system which may teach us to bridle the winds themselves, and render them further subservient to human uses." *System?* *subservient.*

An affecting Story.

1 A POOR, idle, drunken weaver in Spitalfields, had a faithful and laborious wife, who by her frugality and industry, had laid by her as much money as purchased her a ticket in a late lottery. She had hid this very privately in the bottom of a trunk, and had given her number to a friend and confident, who had promised to keep the secret, and bring her news of the success. *Drunken.* *frugality?* *lottery.*

2 The poor adventurer chanced one day to go abroad, when her careless husband, suspecting she had saved some money, searches every corner, till at length he finds the same ticket, which he immediately seizes, sells, and squanders away the money, without the wife suspecting any thing of the matter. *chanced.* *suspecting.* *seizes.*

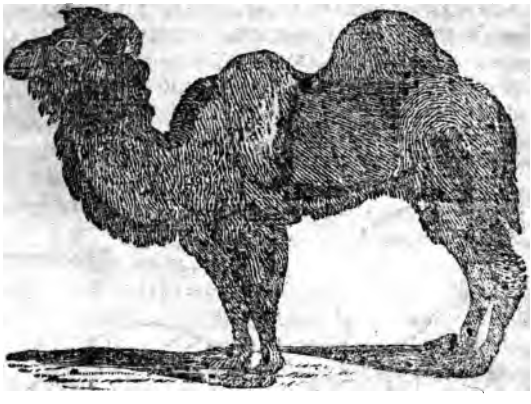
3 A day or two afterwards, this friend, who was a woman, comes and brings the wife word, that she had a prize of five hundred pounds. The poor creature, overjoyed, flies up stairs to her husband, who was then at work, and desired him to leave his loom that evening, and come and drink with a friend of his and hers below. *prize.* *flies.* *stairs.*

4 The man received this cheerful invitation, as bad husbands sometimes do, and after a cross word, told her he would not come. His wife with tenderness renewed her importunity, and at length said to him, "My love, I have within these few months, unknown to you, scraped together as much money as has bought us a ticket in the lot- *received.* *importunity.* *months.*

tery; and now here is Mrs. Quick, come to tell me that it is come up this morning a five hundred pound prize."

Replied. 5 The husband replied immediately, "You lie, you slut, you have no ticket, for I have sold it." The poor woman, upon this, fainted away in a fit, recovered, and immediately ran distracted. As she had no design to defraud her husband, but was willing only to participate in his good fortune, every one will naturally pity her, but think her husband's punishment was just.

defraud? participate.



The CAMEL and the DROMEDARY.

Camel? dromedary. 1 THESE names do not make distinct kinds, but are only given to a variety of the same animal, which has however, subsisted time immemorial. The principal, and perhaps the only sensible difference, by which those two races are distinguished, consists in this, that the camel has two bunches upon his back, whereas the drome-

immemorial? principal?

dary has but one ; the latter also, is neither so large nor so strong as the camel.

2 These two races, however, produce with each other, and the mixed breed formed between them is considered the best, the most patient, and the most indefatigable of all the kind. Of the two varieties, the dromedary is, by far the most numerous : The camel being scarcely found except in Turkey, and the countries of the Levant, while the other is found spread over all the deserts of Arabia, the southern parts of Africa, Persia, Tartary, and a great part of the eastern Indies.

Patient ? *indefatigable ?* *Turkey ?* *Indies ?*

3 Neither, however, can subsist, or propagate, in the variable climate, towards the north ; they seem formed for those countries where shrubs are plenty and water scarce ; where they can travel along the sandy desert, without being impeded by rivers, and find food at expected distances ; such a country is Arabia, and this of all others, seems most adapted to the support and production of this animal.

travel ? *impeded ?* *adapted ?*

4 The camel is the most temperate of all animals, and it can continue to travel several days without drinking. In those vast deserts, where the earth is every where dry and sandy, where there are neither birds nor beasts, neither insects nor vegetables, where nothing is to be seen but hills of sand and heaps of bones, there the camel travels, posting forward, without requiring either drink or pasture, and is often found six or seven days, without any sustenance whatever.

temperate ? *vegatables ?* *pasture ?* *sustenance ?*

5 Its feet are formed for travelling upon sand, and utterly unfit for moist or marshy places ; the inhabitants, therefore, find a most useful assistant in this animal, where no other could subsist, and by its means,

cross those deserts with safety, which wo
Conveyance be unpassable by any other method of co
veyance.

6 An animal, thus formed for a sar
and desert region, cannot be propagated
one of a different nature. Many vain effo
propagate? have been tried to propagate the camel
transported? Spain; they have been transported i
America, but have multiplied in neither.

7 It is true, indeed, that they may
brought into these countries, and may, p
haps, be found to produce there, but
care of keeping them is so great, and
accidents to which they are exposed, fr
changeableness? the changeableness of the climate, are
many, that they cannot answer the care
keeping. In a few years also, they are se
degenerate? to degenerate; their strength and their
patience? tience forsake them; and, instead of m
ing the riches, they become the burden
their keepers.

8 But it is very different in Arabia,
those countries where the camel is turn
to useful purposes. It is there conside
as a sacred animal, without whose help,
traffic. natives could neither subsist, traffic,
travel. Its milk makes a part of their no
ishment; they feed upon its flesh, parti
clothe? larly when young; they clothe themsel
moult? with its hair, which it is seen to moult re
larly once a year, and if they fear an inv
ing enemy, their camels serve them
flight, and in a single day, they are kno
to travel above a hundred miles.

9 Thus by means of the camel, an A
bian finds safety in his deserts; all the
pursuit. mies upon earth might be lost in the p
suit of a flying squadron of this coun
refuge? mounted upon their camels, and taking
interposes? *uge in* solitudes, where nothing interpo

to stop their flight, or to force them to a-
wait the invader.

10 Nothing can be more dreary than the aspect of these sandy plains, that seem entirely forsaken of life and vegetation: wherever the eye turns, nothing is presented but a sterile and dusty soil, sometimes torn up by the winds, and moving in great waves along, which, when viewed from an eminence, resembles less the earth than the ocean.

Dreary? aspect? sterile?

11 Here and there a few shrubs appear that only teaches us to wish for the grove, that reminds us of the shade in these sultry climates, without affording its refreshment: the return of morning, which in other places carries an idea of cheerfulness, here serves only to enlighten the endless and dreary waste, and to present the traveller with an unfinished prospect of his forlorn situation; yet in this chasm of nature, by the help of the camel the Arabian finds safety and subsistance.

grove? sultry? forlorn? chasm?

12 Thus these deserts, which present the stranger with nothing but objects of danger and sterility, afford the inhabitant protection, food and liberty. The Arabian lives independent and tranquil in the midst of his solitudes; and instead of considering the vast solitudes spread around him as a restraint upon his happiness; he is, by experience taught to regard them as the ramparts of his freedom.

sterility? tranquil? solitudes? ramparts.

13 The camel is easily instructed in the methods of taking up and supporting his burden; their legs, a few days after they are produced, are bent under them; they are in this manner loaded, and taught to rise; their burden is every day thus increased by insensible degrees, till the ani-

loaded.

Adequate? mal is capable of supporting a weight adequate to its force.

14 The same care is taken in making them patient of hunger and thirst; while other animals receive their food at stated times, the camel, is restrained for days together, and these intervals of famine are increased in proportion as the animal seems capable of sustaining them.

patient.
thirst.
sustaining?

15 By this method of education, they live five or six days, without food or water; and their stomach is formed most admirably by nature, to fit them for a long abstinence; besides the four stomachs, which all animals have that chew the cud, (and the camel is of the number) it has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water, than the animal has an immediate occasion for.

stomach.
abstinence?
reservoir?

16 It is of a sufficient capacity to contain a large quantity of water, where the fluid remains without corrupting, or without being adulterated by the other aliments; when the camel finds itself pressed with thirst, it has here an easy resource for quenching it; it throws up a quantity of this water by a simple contraction of the muscles, into the other stomachs, and this serves to macerate its dry and simple food.

capacity.
adulterated.
aliments?
resource?
macerate?

17 In this manner, as it drinks but seldom, it takes in a large quantity at a time; and travellers, when straitened for water, have been often known to kill their camels for that which they expected to find within them.

travellers.
straitened?

18 In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Barbary and Egypt, their whole commerce is carried on by means of camels, and no carriage is more speedy, and none less expensive in these countries. Merchants and travellers

carriage.
speedy.
expensive.

unite themselves into a body, furnished with camels, to secure themselves from the insults of the robbers that infest the countries in which they live. *Infest?*

19 This assemblage is called the caravan, in which the numbers are sometimes known to amount to above ten thousand, and the number of camels is often greater than those of the men; each of these camels is loaded according to his strength, and he is so sensible of it himself, that when his burden is too great, he remains still in the posture in which he is loaded, refusing to rise, till his burden is lessoned or taken away. *assemblage. caravan? posture.*

20 In general, the large camels are capable of carrying a thousand weight, and sometimes twelve hundred; the dromedary from six to seven. In these trading journies, they travel but slowly, their stages are generally regulated, and they seldom go above thirty, or at most, above five and thirty miles a day. *weight. journies. regulated?*

21 Every evening when they arrive at a stage, which is usually some spot of verdure, where water and shrubs are plenty, they are permitted to feed at liberty; they are then seen to eat as much in an hour as will supply them for twenty-four. *verdure? feed.*

22 They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds to the softest pasture: The thistle, the nettle, the cassia, and other prickly vegetables are their favorite food; but their drivers take care to supply them with a kind of paste composition, which serves as a more permanent nourishment. *prefer. thistle. permanent?*

23 As these animals have often gone the same track, they are said to know their way precisely, and to pursue their passage *when their* guides are utterly astray; when *precisely?*

Bating. they come within a few miles of thei
sagaciously? ing place, in the evening, they sagac
scent it at a distance, and, increasing
vivacity. speed, are often seen to trot, with vi
to their stage.

patience. 24 The patience of this animal is
extraordinary; and it is probable, th
loaded. sufferings are great, for when it is l
cries. it sends forth most lamentable cries, bu
er offers to resist the tyrant that opp
knees. it. At the slightest sign, it bends its l
suffering itself to be loaded in this po
practice. by this practice the burden is more
laid upon it, than if lifted up while sta

25 At another sign it rises with it
and the driver getting upon its bac
panniers? tween the two panniers, which, like
hampers? pers, are placed upon each side, he e
ages the camel to proceed with his
and with a song. In this manner the
ture proceeds contentedly forward,
slow and easy walk of about four m
hour, and when it comes to its stag
down to be unloaded as before.

26 Almost every part of this ani
converted? converted to some useful purpose l
keepers. Of the urine salammo
made; and of the dung, litter fo
horses, and fire for the purpose of dr
victuals. their victuals.

27 Thus, this animal alone see
comprize? comprize within itself, a variety of q
any one of which serves to rende
quadrupeds. quadrupeds absolutely necessary f
welfare of man; like the elephant
manageable. manageable and tame; like the ho
gives the rider security; it carries
burdens than the ox, or the mule,
milk is furnished in as great abunda
that of the cow; the flesh of young

supposed to be as delicate as veal; their *Delicate?*
hair is more beautiful, and more in request *veal.*
than wool; while even of its very excre-
ments, no part is useless.

The Bible.

1 HAIL! *Holy Volume*, whose blest page *Volume.*
Instructs our youth, supports our age,
Beams thro' the shades of death's dark night
And brings eternity to light!
Despis'd, neglected, though thou art,
Where vice usurps the poison'd heart; *usurps?*
Though Deists, dazzled with the ray, *Deists?*
Of reason's glimmering twilight day, *dazzled.*
'Wilder'd in speculative maze,
In error lost which clouds thy blaze,
Nor truth, nor beauty, in thee see—
Still thou art very dear to me.

2 Say, thou who deem'st this book a lie,
If thou canst give one reason why?
If one fair reason can be shown,
Which reason would not blush to own?
Hast thou its various proofs survey'd, *surveyed?*
And all its evidences weigh'd? *weighed.*
Go, dive the depths of ancient times, *ancient?*
The records search of various climes,
Whate'er may prove it false or true,
External or internal, view,
With candor's bright impartial eye. *impartial?*
And think it if thou canst, a lie.

3 Thy reason, learning, wit, may look
Disdainful on this humble book;
But has thine eye with keener view
Than *Newton's* look'd creation through?
Or trac'd like *Locke's* the laws that bind *Locke.*
The subtle movements of the mind? *subtle?*
Is *Milton's* boundless learning thine,
Heir of antiquity's rich mine, heir.

Stretch. His stretch of thought, his fancy vast,
Creation's utmost bounds that pass'd?
Have brighter beams from glory's sun
Christians? Been shower'd on thee than *Washington*;
revered? Yet these were *Christians*, and rever'd
jeered? Those pages thou perhaps hast jeer'd!

4 Blest book! may I with rev'rence du
lucid? Thy lucid leaves forever view:
scan? Each truth with aw'd attention scan
Which points the way of life to man.

On Religion.

Inculcate? 1 IF your mind is in a proper fram every thing in you, and about you, will in culcate the necessity, and prompt you to th continual exercise of devotion. You wi find yourself encompassed with inumer ble fears, weaknesses, wants, sorrows, di eases, wishes, hopes, under which all hu man creatures will be unable to assist, o *adequate?* give you any adequate relief.

environed? 2 But wherever you cast your eyes, yo will at the same time, be environed with th immensity of a Being, who is possesse *possible.* of all possible perfections, and who holde *issues?* the issues of life and death, of happines and misery solely in his own hands.

grandeur. 3 The power, majesty, grandeur an *discernible.* wisdom of this Being, are discernible in ev ery part of your frame, in every function o your body, and operation of your mind *exquisite.* nay in the curious and exquisite formatio of every animal and insect.

size. 4 They are seen, on a still *sublimer* scal in the size, the distances, grandeur, an wonderful revolution of the heavenly bo *canopy?* ies; in the beautiful variegated canopy o *delicious?* heaven, in all the delicious landscapes of na ture, in the pleasing succession of day an

night, spring, and autumn, summer and winter.

5 In short, wind and storms, thunder and lightning, earthquakes and volcanoes, the grand magnificent ocean, waves and comets, fulfilling his word, appearing and receding at his command; flowers, blossoms, fruits, fossils, minerals, petrifactions, precipices, hills, caverns, valleys, *all* tell you that their Former is immensely magnificent.

Volcanoes? *receding.* *petrifactions.* *valleys.*

6 This God is able to gratify your wishes, and support you under all your sufferings. He has wisdom enough to protect and guide you. The question then is, is he willing? On this head, hearken to all nature, for it speaks aloud.

enough. *hearken.*

7 Look through the numberless orders and gradations of animals and insects, nay, of the meanest reptiles, and you will be astonished with the attention, that has been lavished on them, in the contrivance of their frame, the allotment of their situation, and the provision made for their continual support.

gradations. *reptiles.* *provision.*

8 *They* are happy. Shift your eye to all *inanimate* creation, and you will find it a scene of harmony, of order, and beauty, and seemingly constructed for our *gratification.* Lovely picturesque views delight our imagination; shrubs, and plants, and flowers, regale us with aromatic smells.

inanimate? *picturesque.* *regale?*

9——"In ev'ry part
We trace the bright impressions of his hand.
In earth, on air, the meadow's purple stores,
The moon's mild radiance, or the virgin form
Blooming with rosy smiles, we see portray'd
That uncreated beauty, which delights
The mind supreme.——"

trace. *impressions.* *portrayed?*

10 Indeed, if you reason for a moment, why *could the Almighty* create at all, but to

Diffuse? *variegate?*

diffuse and variegate enjoyment: Inexhau tible source of happiness, from all eterni he needed not, and, in fact, could not recei *addition* to his *own*.

seraphs. myriads?

11 In himself supremely blessed, fou tain of eternal majesty and splendor, ad ed by seraphs, surrounded by myriads of s gels and archangels, what dignity could derive from the existence, or services man, who is but a worm, or the producti of ten thousand worlds? It was infinite w dom, therefore, that sketched out the pl of universal nature, and *all communicati* goodness, that bade so many worlds exi and bade them be happy.

infinite? sketched.

12 The supreme and gracious Form wished to communicate some scattered r of his glory and of his blessedness, to t extended world of matter and of life; a he has therefore replenished every leaf, ery drop of water, and every *possibility* space with shoals of inhabitants.

replenished. leaf. shoals?

13 Scarce buds a leaf, or springs the low [we
But little flocks upon its bosom feed:
No fruit our palate courts, or taste, or smell,
But on its fragrant bosom nations dwell.

palate. fragrant?

14 Is it not then a certain conclus that he created you, as well as all *infer* animals, for happiness? On this you n depend, as much as you can on the *certai* of your existence, and that he is alw more willing to be your protector, than y are ready to request it.

inferior? existence.

15 If you draw nigh to the Almighty, will draw nigh to you; if you seek his fa and friendship, all things shall work toge er for your good. Tribulation, anguish, kedness, or famine, or peril, or the swo

famine. peril.

will all be used as so many instruments in his hand, of procuring your eternal happiness and glory.

16 Remember the gift of his only son to be a sacrifice for your sins, and it is more than a thousand lessons of mercy beyond a parallel, and that far exceeds all human comprehensions. On so delightful a subject, it is difficult to stop one's pen, or restrain the sallies of imagination.

Sacrifice? *exceeds.*

17 This idea of the Supreme Being casts a delicious fragrance over all the enjoyments of life; it gives an inexpressible poignancy to friendship and to the affection with which, I shall ever feel myself, inviolably yours.

delicious? *poignancy?*

A Sermon.

—THE TEXT—

" At ten, a child; at twenty, wild;
" At thirty, strong; (if ever)
" At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;
At sixty, good—or never.

1 HERE is the picture of man, and my first address shall be to those of the first class. Now is your time, by a careful attention to reading and instruction, to lay the foundation for a happy life; time runs fast and will soon carry you out of the world, or make you old in it.

Picture. *first?*

2 Mark how soon an hour passes on the clock, or the sun dial, and there see the swiftness of time; recollect how many months, and weeks, and days, you have already spent of your portion, and every minute advances your age, and shortens your life. Let this be the first lesson that is written on your heart, " The fear of the *Lord is the* beginning of wisdom," and the *pleasures of* virtue are eternal.

hour? *weeks?* *minute?*

Perilous? *pulse?* *brilliant?* *scenes.* *victims?*

3 To the second class, who are wild with passion, and ignorant of danger for want of experience—Now is the most perilous period of human days; your pulse beats high with health, and bids you forget every thing but the brilliant scenes of time, although millions have fallen victims in the path in which you tread: Those millions, are forgotten. Experience was designed to be the instructor of man; and the wisdom of the young is manifested by their attention to the maxims of the wise.

maxims? concur? lead. *habitual?*

4 A thousand circumstances concur to lead you wrong; and it is hard to stand when all the passions move, but it may be done. Habitual consideration before you act, and a constant thought of death and eternity, are the best preservatives from error, and the best means to attain happiness in this life: Without these, your life will be folly, and your end destruction. With these you may expect glory and felicity in both worlds.

felicity?

meridian? taught? *essential?*

5 The third class are in that period of life which may be called man's meridian, or strength of body, though perhaps not of mind; and we are hereby taught an early attention to health and all the means for acquiring and preserving that vigor of constitution so essential to our welfare and usefulness. For want of this attention thousands and tens of thousands are miserable and useless beings.

exert? preceding? appellation. precious.

6 The fourth class are in that period in which the mind can exert its full vigor; but unless a man has improved the preceding periods, he is not likely ever to acquire the appellation of a wise man. Wisdom is a treasure too precious to be acquired by chance, or the idle glance of a thought; we

must "dig for it as for silver, and search for it as for hidden treasure."

7 The fifth class are looking out for riches, and if they find them not in this meridian, the evening of life gradually closes an unsuccessful search. As "money is a defence," and a competent portion of the world is necessary to personal independence, and independence essential to dignity and happiness, it is good to be labored for and sought after; but in the straight line only of truth and justice; lest the curse of heaven cleave to what is ill gotten, and therefore bring poverty and a curse with it.

Competent?
straight?
cleave?

8 The sixth class now, "good or never." Three score years and ten, are called the age of man, and they who live three score years unchristianized, are not likely with their dim optics and the faint rays of life's setting sun, to discern the "narrow way which leadeth unto life eternal." If, as Dives tells us, man is naturally more inclined to evil, than to good, what moral chance, what human probability, that he will choose "the ways of wisdom," when confirmed in error by the strong cords of sixty years habit.

optics?
discern?
choose?

9 And therefore, the moralist may preach in the church yard to dead Cæsars, with nearly the same prospect of success, as to the sixty years old sinners. And this may apply to every dark character. Was it ever known that a stingy wretch, when old became liberal? or the peevish and passionate ever acquired the habit of sweet serenity; or the rude churl, politeness; or the disagreeable became amiable?

moralist?
Cæsars?
peevish?
serenity?
churl?

10 It is not in nature to form such changes, at such a period. He only, who first made man of the dust, can new mould him mould?

at sixty. Therefore, in the spring of life, plant every virtue, cultivate every principle which adorns and sweetens life; then shall precious fruits cluster in glorious profusion round thy happy days, whilst heavenly hope gilds thy calm evening with beams of bliss.

Cultivate? *precious?* *profusion?*

Neighbor Winrow's advice to Haymakers upon drinking.

Fellow Laborers,

1 WHEN we sweat most, we thirst most, and drink most abundantly.—You will all pronounce that liquor best, which makes you most strong and healthy.

Sweat? *thirst?* *liquor?*

2 Then do not drink flip.—The body in this sultry season being extremely heated, acts like a still, and the rum immediately flies off, and the heavy, clammy dregs of the beer and sugar remain to clog the stomach, render the laborer dull and weak, and often excite inflamatory disease.

sultry? *beer?* *stomach?* *inflammatory?*

3 Do not drink toddy or milk punch, for the same reason.

toddy?

If rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, or other ardent spirits must be drank, take half a gill at a time, unmixed, and immediately drink large draughts of water after it. For the same reason, when a man is crack brained enough to throw a fire brand into a magazine of powder, he cannot do better than to throw water upon the burning coals as fast as possible.

draughts? *magazine?*

4 Drink switchel—that is, molasses or maple sugar mixed with water.

molasses?

Drink whey, or milk and water, two thirds water, spruce or hop beer.

Drink cider.—Not boiled—if you would be merry, but cider and water, if you would be healthy, happy and wise. The acid in

cider? *acid?*

cider is the best preventative against all putrid disorders.

5 Drink vinegar and water for the same reason. *Vinegar.*

Drink PURE WATER—you have been told of many people whose fat has been cooled, and who have died suddenly by drinking cold water. Set the pail in the sun, half an hour before you use it: Or rinse your mouth three or four times with the coldest water, and you may then drink freely from the coldest spring. *died. pail? rinse?*

6 If the water is much colder than your bodies, it will then do you no harm; it will strengthen and quicken your animal functions, will make you sweat copiously and freely; your nap at noon, and slumbers at night, will be pleasant and refreshing, and you will need, at the next dawn, no other call to awake you, than the chirping of the early bird—you will arise to the next day's labor like a giant refreshed with wine. *bodies? sweat? copiously? chirping?*

7 Do you doubt what I say, let the strongest grog bruiser come and try a fall at wrestling with me, a temperate water drinker of sixty-five years of age—or stake out an acre of fowl meadow and see who will cut it first. *bruiser. temperate? acre.*

8 Fellow Loborers, when you work for yourselves, you will readily allow that the disuse of strong liquors will be a great saving to your purses. If you want to know how great, go and inspect your accounts at the trader's; if not, listen to my calculation. *inspect? listen.*

9 Say the hay season lasts, taking the after growth into calculation, one month, say that you have three hands at work—allow them each half a pint of rum each day. This will amount, by a rough calculation, to six gallons, which at twelve shillings a *growth. rough.*

gallon for West India Rum, would c
Expense. twelve dollars, besides the expense of
gar. New England Rum, it is true, wo
be something less, but brandy someth
more.

10 Now the sum of twelve dollars
these hard times, would do many valua
purchase. things for a farmer—it might purch
calves. three calves, which would treble in t
years. It would pay the ministerial,
town, the county, or state taxes of a sm
buy. farmer. It would buy many a comforta
matter for his wife and family.

effect? 11 It might effect a valuable swop
oxen, or perhaps pay two or three sm
notes or accounts, or such a part of them
may prevent the lawyer from making t
or three bills of costs, each larger than
original. original debt, and to save the favorite ma
or the likely two year old from being tak
sheriff. by the sheriff, and sold for half their val
at the post.

12 But some of you, fellow labore
liquors. drink strong liquors when you work out
we do now, because you say they cost y
nothing; and you are ready to call yo
employers. employers stingy who wish to discoun
nance the use of spirits. You are mistak
my friends, every gill of rum given you
those who hire you, costs you much.

quarrel. 13 Sometimes it costs you a quar
with your best friends, sometimes a bloo
limb. nose, or broken limb, and often a lawsu
and bill of cost, or a fine upon confessi
assault? before a Justice of the Peace, for assa
and battery; and oftener a long Docto
bill, for a disorder which you may not, b
Physician. the Physician knows, arose from this ve
cause of strong liquors.

14 Sometimes it costs you the respect of your townsmen; the regard of your children and love of your wife. Sometimes your reputation in this world, and I fear, your happiness in the next. Friends, are not these heavy costs? *Happiness? heavy?*

AFFECTING STORY,

Related by Professor Junker, of the University of Hull.

1 MANY, who are personally acquainted with this celebrated character, have frequently heard him relate the following story: *Celebrated?*

2 Being Professor of anatomy, he once procured for dissection, the bodies of two criminals, who had been hanged. The key of the dissecting room not being immediately at hand when they were carried home to him, he ordered them to be laid down in a closet which opened into his own apartment; the evening came, and Junker, according to custom, proceeded to resume his literary labors before he retired to rest. *anatomy? dissection? carried? resume?*

3 It was now near midnight, and all his family were asleep, when he heard a tumbling noise in his closet; thinking that by some mistake the cat had been shut up with the dead bodies, he rose, and taking the candle, went to see what had happened. But what must have been his astonishment, or rather his panic, on perceiving the sack, which contained the two bodies, was rent in the middle, he approached and found one of them was gone. *bodies? panic? perceiving.*

4 The doors and windows were all secured and he thought it impossible the body could be stolen, he trembling, looked round the closet, and perceived the dead man seated *in the corner.* Junker stood for a moment motionless; the dead man seemed to *secured? seated.*

look towards him; he moved, both to the right and left, but the dead man still kept his eyes on him.

Retired? 5 —The professor retired step by step, with his eyes still fixed on the object of his alarm; and holding the candle in his hand, until he reached the door, the dead man instantly started up, and followed him. A figure of so hideous an appearance, naked, and in motion, the lateness of the hour, the deep silence which prevailed—every thing concurred to overwhelm him with confusion.

hideous?

concurred.

candle. 6 He let fall the only candle which he had burning, and all was darkness, he made his escape to his bedchamber, and threw himself on the bead; thither, however, he was pursued, and he soon felt the man embracing his legs, and loudly sobbing. Repeated cries of "leave me! leave me!" released Junker from the grasp of the dead man, who now exclaimed, "Ah, good executioner, have mercy on me."

pursued?

released.

7 Junker soon perceived the cause of what had happened, and resumed his fortitude. He informed the reanimated sufferer who he really was, and made a motion in order to call up some of the family, "you wish then to destroy me," exclaimed the criminal. "If you call any one, my adventure will become public, and I shall be taken a second time and executed; in the name of humanity, I implore you to save my life."

resumed?

reanimated.

adventure?

implore?

8 The physician struck a light, decorated his guest with an old night gown, and having made him take of a cordial, requested to know what had brought him to the gibbet? The poor wretch informed him, that he had enlisted for a soldier, but that having no great attachment to the profes-

guest?

gibbet?

wretch.

soldier.

sion, he had determined to desert: That he had unfortunately entrusted his secret to a kind of crimp, a fellow of no principle, who recommended him to a woman, in whose house he was to remain concealed; that this woman had discovered his retreat to the officer of police, &c.

9 Junker was extremly perplexed how to save the poor man; it was impossible to retain him in his own house and keep the affair a secret, and to turn him out of doors, was to expose him to certain destruction; he resolved to conduct him out of the city, in order that he might get into a foreign jurisdiction, but it was necessary to pass the gates of the city which were strictly guarded; to accomplish this point, he dressed the man in some of his old clothes, covered him with a cloak, and at an early hour set out for the country with his *protege* behind him.—

Foreign? jurisdiction?

protege?

10 On arriving at the city gate where he was well known, he said in a hurried tone, that he had been sent for to visit a sick person who was dying in the suburbs He was permitted to pass.—Having both got into the open fields, the deserter threw himself at the feet of his deliverer to whom he vowed eternal gratitude, and after receiving some pecuniary assistance departed offering up prayers for his happiness.

hurried.

suburbs?

pecuniary?

11 Twelve years after, Junker having occasion to go to Amsterdam, was accosted on the exchange by a man well dressed and of the best appearance, who he had been informed was one of the most respectable merchants in that city.—The merchant in a polite tone inquired whether he was not Professor Junker of Hull, and on being answered in the affirmative, he re-

accosted?

exchange.

professor?

quested in an earnest manner, his c
to dinner; the Professor consented

Shewn? 12 Having reached the m
house, he was shewn into an elega
ment, where he found a beautiful
two fine healthy children, but h
suppress? scarcely suppress his astonishment
cordial? ing with so cordial a reception fro
ily with whom he thought he was
unacquainted.

13 After dinner the merchan
him into his counting room sai
not recollect me—not at all—but I
collect you, and never shall your
erased? be erased from my memory. You
benefactor? benefactor, I am the person who
life in your closet, and to whom
so much attention.

14 On parting from you, I took
to Holland. I wrote a good hand,
expert? erably expert at accounts, and soon
employment as a clerk. My good
patron? and zeal for the interests of my pat
cured me his confidence and his da
love.

succeeded? 15 On his retiring from busines
ceeded him and became his son
But for you, however, I should not l
ed to experience these enjoyments.
forth, look upon my house, my fort
myself as at your disposal. Th
possess the smallest portion of se
can easily represent to themselves
ings of Junker.

Description of the POISON TREE of the island
Translated from the original Dutch of N. P. Foe

1 THIS destructive tree is calle
Malayan language, *Bohon Upas*,
Naturalists? been described by naturalists; b

accounts have been so tinctured with the *marvellous*, that the whole narration has been supposed to be an ingenious fiction, by the generality of readers. Nor is this in the least degree surprizing, when the circumstances, which we shall faithfully relate in this description are considered. *Marvellous. fiction?*

2 I must acknowledge, that I long doubted the existence of this tree, until a stricter enquiry convinced me of my error. I shall now only relate simple unadorned facts, of which I have been an eye witness. My readers may depend upon the fidelity of this account. In the year 1774, I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon, in the service of the Dutch East India Company. *doubted? fidelity? surgeon. Dutch.*

3 During my residence there, I received several different accounts of the Bohon Upas and the violent effects of its poison. They all then seemed incredible to me, but raised my curiosity in so high a degree, that I resolved to investigate this subject thoroughly, and to trust only to my own *observation*. *received? incredible? investigate.*

4 In consequence of this resolution, I applied to the Governor General for a pass to travel through the country: My request was granted; and having procured every information, I set out on my expedition. I had procured a recommendation from an old Malayan priest to another priest, who lives on the nearest habitable spot to the tree, which is about fifteen or sixteen miles distant. *applied? expedition? habitable?*

5 The letter proved of great service to me in my undertaking, as that priest is appointed by the emperor to reside there, in order to prepare for eternity the souls of those who, for different crimes, are sentenced to approach the tree, and to procure the *poison*. *emperor?*

Leagues? 6 The *Bohon Upas* is situated in the Island of *Java*, about twenty-seven leagues from *Batavia*, fourteen from *Soura Charta*, the seat of the Emperor, and between eighteen and twenty leagues from *Tinkjoa*, the present residence of the sultan of Java. It *circle.* is surrounded on all sides by a circle of high hills and mountains; and the country round it to the distance of ten or twelve miles *barren.* from the tree, is entirely barren. Not a tree, nor a shrub, nor even the least plant or grass is to be seen.

tour? 7 I have made the tour all round this *centre.* dangerous spot, at about eighteen miles dis- *aspect?* tant from the centre, and I found the aspect *dreary.* of the country on all sides equally dreary. *ascent.* The easiest ascent of the hills is from the part where the old ecclesiastic dwells. From his house the criminals are sent for the poison, into which the points of all warlike instruments are dipped. It is of high value, and produces a considerable revenue to the Emperor.

Account of the manner in which the poison is procured.

8 The poison which is procured from this tree, is a gum that issues out between the bark and the tree itself, like the *cam-* *malefactors.* *phor.* Malefactors who, for their crimes, are sentenced to die, are the only persons *fetch.* who fetch the poison; and this only chance they have of saving their lives.

9 After sentence is pronounced upon them by the judge, they are asked in court, whether they will die by the hands of the *executioner.* executioner or whether they will go to the Upas tree for a box of poison? They commonly prefer the latter proposal, as there is *preserving?* not only some chance of preserving their lives, but also a certainty, in case of their

safe return that a provision will be made for them in future by the Emperor.

10 They are also permitted to ask a favor from the Emperor, which is generally of a trifling nature and commonly granted. They are then provided with a silver or tortoise shell box, in which they are to put the poisonous gum, and are properly instructed how to proceed while they are upon their dangerous expedition.

Permitted. *trifling?* *tortoise.*

11 Among other particulars, they are always told to attend to the directions of the winds; as they are to go towards the tree before the wind, so that the effluvia from the tree is always blown from them. They are told likewise, to travel with the utmost dispatch, as that is the only method of insuring a safe return.

effluvia? *dispatch?*

12 They are afterwards sent to the house of the old priest, to which place they are commonly attended by their friends and relations. Here they generally remain some days in expectation of a favorable breeze. During that time, the ecclesiastic prepares them for their future fate by prayers and admonitions.

breeze. *ecclesiastic.*

13 When the hour of their departure arrives, the priest puts on them a long leather cap, with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down as far as their breast; and also provides them with a pair of leather gloves. They are then conducted by the priest, and their friends and relations, about two or three miles on their journey.

hour. *pair.* *journey.*

14 Here the priest repeats his instructions and tells them where they are to look for the tree. He shews them a hill which they are told to ascend, and that on the other side they will find a rivulet which they are to follow, and which will conduct them directly to the Upas. They now take leave of

rivulet?

each other; and amidst prayers for their success, the delinquents hasten away.

Delinquents hasten.

15 The worthy old ecclesiastic has assured me, that during his residence there for upwards of thirty years, he had dismissed above seven hundred criminals in the manner which I have described; and that scarcely two out of twenty have returned. He shewed me a catalogue of all the unhappy sufferers, with the date of their departure from his house annexed: And a list of the offences for which they had been condemned: To which was added, a list of those who had returned in safety.

dismissed.

catalogue?

annexed.

16 I was present at some of these melancholy cerimonies, and desired different delinquents to bring with them some pieces of the wood, or a small branch, or some leaves of this wonderful tree. I have also given them silk cords desiring them to measure its thickness.

pieces.

thickness.

17 I never could procure more than two dry leaves that were picked up by one of them on his return; and all I could learn from him concerning the tree itself, was, that it stood on the border of a rivulet, as described by the old priest; that it was of a middling size; that five or six young trees of the same kind stood close by it; but that no other shrub or plant could be seen near it; and that the ground was of a brownish sand, full of stones almost impracticable for travelling, and covered with dead bodies.

size.

impracticable?

18 This however, is certain, though it may appear incredible, that from fifteen to eighteen miles round this tree, not only no human creature can exist, but that in that space of ground, no living animal of any kind has ever been discovered. I have also been assured by several persons of veracity, that there are no fish in the waters; and

incredible?

veracity?

when any birds fly so near this tree, that the effluvia reaches them, they fall a sacrifice to the effects of the poison.

19 This circumstance has been ascertained by different delinquents, who in their return have seen the birds drop down, and have picked them up *dead*, and brought them to the old ecclesiastic. I will here mention an instance which proves the fact beyond all doubt, and which happened during my stay at Java.

Ascertained

brought.

doubt.

20 In the year 1775, a rebellion broke out among the subjects of the Massay, a sovereign prince, whose dignity is nearly equal to that of the Emperor. They refused to pay a duty imposed upon them by their sovereign, whom they openly opposed. The Massay sent a body of a thousand troops to disperse those rebels, and to drive them with their families out of his dominions.

imposed?

sovereign?

disperse?

21 Thus four hundred families, consisting of about sixteen hundred souls, were obliged to leave their native country. Neither the Emperor nor the Sultan, would give them protection, not only because they were rebels, but also through fear of displeasing their neighbor the Massay. In this distressful situation, they had no other resource than to repair to the uncultivated parts round the Upas, and requested permission of the Emperor to settle there.

resource?

repair.

22 Their request was granted on condition of their fixing their abode not more than twelve or fourteen miles from the tree, in order not to deprive the inhabitants already settled there, at a greater distance, of their cultivated lands. With this they were obliged to comply; but the consequence was, that in less than two months their number was *reduced to* about three hundred.

settled.

months.

Chiefs. 23 The chiefs of those who remained returned to the Massay, informed him of their losses, and intreated his pardon, which induced him to receive them again as subjects, thinking them sufficiently punished for their misconduct. I have seen and con-
survived? versed with several of those who survived soon after their return.

24 They all had the appearance of per-
infectious? sons tainted with an infectious disorder; they looked pale and weak, and from the account which they gave of the loss of their
comrades? comrades, and of the symptoms and circum-
symptoms? stances which attended their dissolution,
convulsions. such as convulsions, and other signs of a violent death, I was fully convinced that
victims? they fell victims to the poison.

25 This violent effect of the poison at so great a distance from the tree, certainly
surprising? appears surprising, and almost incredible; and especially, when we consider that it is
delinquents. possible for delinquents who approach the tree to return alive. My wonder, however, in a great measure ceased, after I had made the following obesrvations.

malefactors. 26 I have said before, that malefactors are instructed to go to the tree with the wind and to return against the wind. When the
quarter. wind continues to blow from the same quarter, while the delinquent travels, thirty or six and thirty miles, if he be of a good constitution, he certainly survives. But what proves the most destructive is, that there is no dependence on the wind in that part of the world, for any length of time.

27 There are no regular land winds;
perceived. and the sea wind is not perceived there at all, the situation of the tree being at too great a distance, and surrounded by high mountains and uncultivated forests. Be-

sides, the wind there never blows a fresh regular gale, but is commonly merely a current of light soft breezes, which pass through the different openings of the adjoining mountains. *Breezes.*

28 It is also frequently difficult to determine from what part of the globe the wind really comes, as it is divided by various obstructions in its passage, which easily change the direction of the wind, and often totally destroy its effects. *easily.*

29 I therefore impute the distant effects of the poison in a great measure, to the constant gentle winds in those parts, which have not power enough to disperse the poisonous particles. If high winds were more frequent and durable there, they would certainly weaken very much, and even destroy the noxious effluvia of the poison: But without them the air remains infected and pregnant with these poisonous vapors. *disperse? noxious? vapors.*

30 I am more convinced of this, as the worthy ecclesiastic assured me that a dead calm is always attended with the greatest danger, as there is a continual perspiration issuing from the tree, which is seen to rise and spread in the air like the putrid stream of a marshy cavern. *marshy.*

Experiments made with the Gum *of the* UPAS TREE.

31 In the year 1776, in the month of February, I was present at the execution of thirteen of the Emperor's concubines, at *Soura Charta*, who were convicted of infidelity to the Emperor's bed. It was in the forenoon about eleven o'clock, when the fair criminals were led into an open space, within the walls of the Emperor's palace. There the judge passed sentence upon them, by which they were doomed to death *by a lancet* poisoned with Upas. *convicted? lancet.*

32 Thirteen posts, each above five feet high, were then erected. To these the delinquents were fastened, and their breasts stripped naked. In this situation they remained a short time in continual prayers, attended by several priests, until a signal was given by the judge to the executioner; on which the latter produced an instrument, much like the spring lancet used by farriers for bleeding horses.

Fastened.

farriers?

33 With this instrument, it being poisoned with the Gum of the Upas, the unhappy wretches were lanced in the middle of their breasts, and the operation was performed upon them all in less than two minutes.

wretches.

34 My astonishment was raised to the highest degree, when I beheld the sudden effects of that poison; for in about five minutes after they were lanced they were taken with a *tremor* attended with a *subsultus tendinum*, after which they died in the greatest agonies, crying out to God for mercy.

agonies?

35 In sixteen minutes by my watch, which I held in my hand, all the criminals were no more. Some hours after their death I observed their bodies full of lived spots, much like those of the *Petechia*, their faces swelled, their color changed to a kind of blue, their eyes looked yellow, &c.

watch.

36 This account, I flatter myself, will satisfy the curiosity of my readers, and the few facts which I have ralated, will be considered as a certain proof of the existence of this pernicious tree and its penetrating effects.

pernicious?

37 If it be asked why we have not yet any more satisfactory accounts of this tree, I can only answer, that the object of most travellers to that part of the world consists

more in commercial pursuits than in the study of Natural History and the advancement of Sciences.

Commercial. pursuits.

38 Besides, Java is so universally reputed an unhealthy island, the rich travellers seldom make any long stay in it ! and others want money, and generally are too ignorant of the language to travel, in order to make enquires. In future those who visit this Island will now probably be induced to make it an object of their researches, and will furnish us with a fuller description of this tree.

induced. researches.

Thoughts on Spring.

1 O ! WITH what rapture do my longing eyes
Gaze on the swelling bud that first proclaims
The mild return of spring ! How tenderly
The mimic leaf unfolds its satin vest,
Cautious and fearful, lest the bitter breeze
Should nip the infant efforts of the year
And blight the embryo blossom in its cell !

Cautious. breeze. blight ? embryo ?

2 Range we the forest, o'er whose swinging head
Late rode the tempest in destructive sway,
How calm, how peaceful now ! the southern breeze,
Awaking vegetation into life,
Creeps through the thicket, and with odorous breath,
Prompts every feather'd tenant of the grove
To swell the song of joy and gratitude.

southern. creeps. thicket. odorous. tenant ?

3 Nature in every varied form and work
How regular, how beautiful art thou !
Compar'd with thee how vain the boasted art,
How trifling all the vaunted pride of man !

trifling.

4 Vain mortal ! learn to venerate the power,
That can arrest the torrent in its course,

vaunted. venerate ? arrest.

Enchain the mighty river in its bed,
Or with a breath release the fetter'd stream.
O reverence him that with a father's care,
Gathers for all his children, and provides
Wren. E'en for the little wren his winter store;
That weaves the living carpet of our feet,
With flowers embellish'd; bids the showers to fall,
The tree to blossom, and the ripen'd fruit
profusion? To hang in rich profusion from the bough:
bough. Think but on these. and greatefully adore
The wisdom that ordains—the power that guides!

The Lion.

1 THE Influence of climate upon mankind is very small; he is found to subsist in all parts of the earth, as well under the
Torrid? frozen poles, as beneath the torrid zone;
zone? but in animals, the climate may be consid-
congenial? ered as congenial, and a kind of second nature.

2 They almost all have their particular latitudes, beyond which they are unable to
subsist. subsist; either perishing with a moderate cold, or dying for want of a frozen air, even
reindeer. in a temperate climate. The reindeer is never seen to depart from the icy fields of the north; and on the contrary, the lion
degenerates. degenerates, when taken from beneath the line. The whole earth is the native country of man; but all inferior animals have each their own peculiar districts.

terrestrial? 3 Most terrestrial animals are found larger, fiercer, and stronger, in the warm than in the cold or temperate climates. They
courageous. are also more courageous and enterprizing. All their dispositions seeming to partake of
ardor. the ardor of their native soil. The lion produced under the burning sun of Africa,

is, of all others the most terrible, the most undaunted.

4 Such, however, of these, as are bred in a more temperate climate, or towards the tops of cold and lofty mountains, are far more gentle, or, to speak more properly, far less dangerous than those bred in the torrid vallies beneath.

Temperate?

vallies.

5 In the vast deserts of Zaara, in the burning sands that lie between Mauritania and Negroland, in the uninhabited countries that lie to the north of Caffraria, and in general, in all the deserts of Africa, where man has not fixed his habitation, the lions are found in great numbers, and preserve their natural courage and force.

lie.

courage.

6 Accustomed to measure their strength with every animal they meet, the habit of conquering renders them interpid and terrible. Having never experienced the dangerous arts and combinations of man, they have no apprehensions from his power. They boldly face him, and seem to brave the force of his arms.

intrepid?

apprehensions?

7 Wounds rather serve to provoke their rage than repress their ardor. They are not daunted even with the opposition of numbers; a single lion of the desert often attacks an entire caravan; and after an obstinate combat, when he finds himself overpowered, instead of flying he continues to combat, retreating and still facing the enemy till he dies.

repress?

daunted?

caravan.

8 On the contrary, the lions which inhabit the peopled countries of Morocco or India, having become acquainted with human power, and experienced man's superiority, have lost all their courage, so as to be scared away with a shout; and seldom attack any but the unresisting flocks or herds

Morocco.

India.

which even women and children are sufficient to protect.

Protect?

9 This alteration in the lion's disposition sufficiently shows that he might easily be tamed, and admit of a certain degree of education. "In fact, nothing is more common than for the keepers of wild beasts to play with this animal, to pull out his tongue, and even to chastise him without a cause. He seems to bear it all with the utmost composure; and we very rarely have instances of his revenging these unprovoked sallies of impertinent cruelty."

chastise?
composure?
impertinent.

10 As his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, one ought not to presume that the impression of education will always prevail; so that it would be dangerous in such circumstances, to suffer him to remain too long without food, or to persist in irritating and abusing him: However, numberless accounts assure us that his anger is noble, his courage magnanimous, and his disposition grateful.

vehement?
prevail.
persist?
magnanimous?

11 He has been often seen to despise contemptible enemies, and pardon their insults when it was in his power to punish them. He has been seen to spare the lives of such as were thrown to be devoured by him, to live peaceably with them, to afford them a part of his subsistence, and sometimes to want food himself rather than deprive them of that life which his generosity had spared.

contemptible
peacably.
subsistence

12 It may also be said that the lion is not cruel, since he is so only from necessity, and never kills more than he consumes. When satiated, he is perfectly gentle; while the tiger, the wolf, and all the inferior kinds, such as the fox, the polecat, and the ferret, kill without remorse, are fierce without cause, and by their indiscriminate

satiated?
indiscriminate?

slaughter seem rather to satisfy their malignity than their hunger. *Malignity?*

13 The outward form of the lion seems to speak his internal generosity. His figure is striking, his look is confident and bold, his gait proud, and his voice terrible. *gait.* His stature is not overgrown, like that of the elephant, or rhinoceros; nor is his shape clumsy like that of the hippopotamus or the ox. It is compact, well proportioned, and sizeable; a perfect model of strength joined with agility. *sizeable.* *model.* *agility?*

14 It is muscular and bold, neither charged with fat or unnecessary flesh. It is sufficient but to see him, in order to be assured of his superior force. His large head surrounded with a dreadful mane; all those muscles that appear under the skin swelling with the slightest exertions; and the great breadth of his paws, with the thickness of his limbs, plainly evince that no other animal in the forest is capable of opposing him. He has a very broad face, that, as some have imagined, resembles the human. *muscles:* *breadth.* *thickness.* *imagined*

15 It is surrounded with very long hair which gives it a very majestic air. The top of the head, the temples, the cheeks, the under jaw, the neck, the breast, the shoulder, and the hinder part of the legs, are furnished with it, while all the rest of the body is covered with very short hair, of a tawny color. "The length of the hair, in many parts and the shortness of it in others, serves a good deal to disguise this animal's real figure. *cheeks.* *tawny?* *disguise?*

16 The breast for instance, appears very broad, but, in reality, it is as narrow and contracted in proportion as that of the generality of dogs and horses. For the same reason, the tail seems to be of an equal *contracted?*

thickness from one end to the other on account of the inequality of the hair with which it is encompassed; it being shorter near the insertion where the flesh and bones are large, and growing longer in proportion as its real thickness lessens towards the point, where it ends in a tuft.

Insertion.

tuft.

hair.

17 The hair about the neck and breast is not different from that on the rest of the body except in the length of it; nor is each hair pointed as in most other animals, but of an equal thickness from one end to the other. The tongue is rough and beset with prickles as hard as a cat's claws; these have the grain turned backwards; so that it is probable, a lion, if it should attempt to lick a man's hand, as we are told it sometimes does, would tear off the skin.

tongue.

rough.

prickles.

tear.

fiery.

18 The eyes are always bright and fiery. Nor even in death does this terrible look forsake them. In short, the structure of the paws, teeth, eyes and tongue, are the same as in a cat; and also in the inward parts, these two animals so nearly resemble each other, that the anatomist's chief distinction arises merely from the size.

structure.

anatomists.

19 The lion has, as was observed before, a large mane, which grows every year longer as the animal grows older; the lioness is without this ornament at every age. This mane is not coarse or rough as in a horse, but composed of the same hair with the rest of the body lengthened, and shining. The mane as well as the rest of the body, is of a yellow color; nor is there ever any difference to be found in the color of one lion from that of another.

mane.

coarse.

rough.

20 The lion seldom appears in open day, but ravages chiefly by night; and not only the lion but all other animals of the cat kind are kept off by the fires which the inhabitants light to preserve their herds and flocks;

ravages?

herds

the brightness of the flame dazzles their eyes, which are only fitted for seeing in the dark; and they are afraid to venture blindly into those places which they know to be filled with their enemies. *Dazzles.*

21 The lion when hungry, boldly atacks all animals that come in his way, but, as he is very formidable, and as they all seek to avoid him, he is often obliged to hide, in order to take them by surprise. For this purpose he crouches down in some thicket, or among the long grass, which is found in many parts of the forests; in this retreat he continues with patient expectation, until his prey comes within a proper distance and he then springs after it, fifteen or twenty feet from him, and often seizes it at the first bound. *surprise. crouches. thicket. bound?*

22 If he miss the effort, and in two or three reiterated springs, cannot seize his prey, he continues motionless, for a time, seems to be very sensible of his disappointment, and waits for a more successful opportunity. He devours a great deal at a time and generally fills himself for two or three days to come. *reiterated? seize. prey. devours.*

23 His teeth are so strong that he very easily breaks the bones, and swallows them with the rest of the body. It is reported that he sustains hunger a very long time, but thirst he cannot support in an equal degree, his temperament being extremely hot, some have even asserted, that he is in a continual fever. *breaks. sustains. temperament.*

24 He drinks as often as he meets with water, lapping it like a cat; which as we know, drinks but slowly. He generally requires about fifteen pounds of raw flesh in a day; he prefers that of live animals, and particular those which he has just killed. He seldom devours the bodies of animals,

Putrefy. when they begin to putrefy: and he choos-
chooses. es rather to hunt for a fresh spoil than to return to that which he had half devoured before.

25 The roaring of the lion is so loud that
reechoed. when it is heard in the night and reechoed by the mountains, it resembles distant thunder. This roar is his natural note; for when enraged, he has a different growl, which is short, broken and reiterated. The
deep. roar is a deep hollow growl, which he sends forth five or six times a day, particularly before rains. The cry of anger is much
formidable. louder and more formidable. This is al-
excited? ways excited by opposition; and upon these occasions, when the lion summons up all his terrors for the combat, nothing can be more terrible.

26 He then lashes his sides with his long tail, which alone is strong enough to lay a man level. He moves his mane in every direction; it seems to rise and stand
bristles. like bristles round his head; the skin and
agitation? muscles of his face are all in agitation; his huge eye brows half cover his glaring eye balls: He discovers his teeth, which are formed rather for destruction than chewing his food; he shows his tongue covered
extends. with points, and extends his claws, which appear almost as long as a man's fingers.

27 Prepared in this manner for war,
venture. there are few animals that will venture to engage him; and even the boldest of hu-
daunted? man kind are daunted at his approach.
approach. The elephant, the rhinoceros the tiger, and the hippopotamus, are the only animals
afraid. that are not afraid singly to make opposition.

leopard. 28 Nevertheless, neither the leopard or the wild boar, if provoked, will shun the combat: they do not seek the lion to attack,

but will not fly at his approach; they wait his onset, which he seldom makes unless compelled by hunger; they then exert all their strength and are sometimes successful. We are told of the combat of a lion and a wild boar in a meadow near Algiers, which continued for a long time with incredible obstinacy.

Algiers. incredible. obstinacy?

29 At last both were seen to fall by the wounds they had given each other; and the ground all about them was covered with their blood. These instances however are very rare, for the lion is in general the undisputed master of the forest. Man is the only creature that attacks him with almost certain success; with the assistance of dogs and horses, which are trained to the pursuit.

forest? attacks. pursuit.

30 These animals, that in a state of nature, would have fled from the presence of the lion, in agony of consternation, when conscious of the assistance of man, become pursuers in turn, and boldly hunt their natural tyrant. The dogs are always of the large breed; and the horses themselves, as Gesner assures us, must be of that sort called *charossi*, or lion eyed, all others of this kind flying at the sight of the lion, and endeavoring to throw their riders.

agony? consternation? conscious? assures.

31 When the lion is roused, he recedes with a slow, proud motion; he never goes off directly forward, nor measures his paces equally, but takes an oblique course, going from one side to the other, and bounding rather than running. When the hunters approach him, they either shoot or throw their javelins: And in this manner disable him before he is attacked by the dogs, many of whom he would otherwise destroy.

recedes. oblique.

32 He is very vivacious, and is never *killed at once*, but continues to fight desper-

vivacious?

Mortal? ately even after he has received his mortal blow. He is also taken by pitfalls; the natives digging a deep hole in the ground, and covering it slightly over with sticks and earth, which, however, give way beneath his weight and he sinks to the bottom, from whence he has no means of escape.

incapable? 33 But the most usual maner of taking this animal is while yet a cub, and incapable of resistance. The place near the den of the lioness is generally well known by the greatness of her depredations on that occasion; the natives, therefore, watch the time of her absence, and aided by a swift horse, carry off her cubs; which they sell to strangers, or to the great men of their country.

depredations. *watch.*

34 In this animal, all the passions, even of the most gentle kind are in excess, but particularly the attachment of the female to her young. The lioness, though naturally less strong, less courageous, and less mischievous than the lion, becomes terrible when she has got young ones to provide for.

lioness. *mischievous?*

incursions? *intrepidity.* *indiscriminately?* 35 She then makes her incursions with even more intrepidity than the lion himself; she throws herself indiscriminately among men and other animals; destroys without distinction; loads herself with the spoil, and brings it home reeking to her cubs; whom she accustoms betimes to cruelty and slaughter.

reeking?

enormous? *height.* 36 In Africa and the East Indies, the lion grows to an enormous height; that of Bildulgerid is said to be nearly five feet high, and between nine and ten feet from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail. We have in the tower, at present, one of about four feet high, that was brought from Morocco, which is the largest that for some time past has been seen in Europe.

The ordinary size is between three and four feet; the female being in all her dimensions, about one third less than the male. *Ordinary? dimensions.*

37 As to its age, from its imprisoned state, we can have no certainty; since it is very probable, that being deprived of its natural climate, food and exercise, its life must be very much abridged. However, naturalists have hitherto been greatly mistaken, as to the length of its existence. *abridged?*

38 The great he lion called Pompey, which died in the year 1760, was known to have been in the tower for above seventy years; and one lately died there which was brought from the river Gambia, that died above sixty three. The lion therefore, is a very long lived animal; and very probably, in his native forests, his age exceeds even that of man himself. *Pompey. Gambia.*

QUES. Are animals affected by climate?—In what manner?—Where does the lion attain its greatest perfection?—In what countries is it found?—What is the character of the lion—form—figure—color?—On what animals does he prey?—How does he take his prey?—Enraged, how does he appear?—What animals venture to engage him?—How is the lion hunted—taken?—What is his size?—Is he long lived? &c. &c.

Emulation.

1 If thy soul thirsteth for honor, if thy ear hath any pleasure in the voice of praise, raise thyself from the dust whereof thou art made, and exalt thy aim to something that is praise worthy. The oak that now spreadeth its branches towards the heavens, was once but an acorn in the bowels of the earth. *Thirsteth. exalt. bowels.*

2 Endeavor to be the first in thy calling, whatever it be; neither let any one go before thee in well doing: Nevertheless do not

Envy talents. envy the merits of another, but improve thine own talents.

depress competitor. 3 Scorn also to depress thy competitor by dishonest or unworthy methods; strive to raise thyself above him only by excelling him, so shall thy contest for superiority be crowned with honor, if not with success.

emulation. 4 By a virtuous emulation the spirit of man is exalted within him; he panteth after fame and rejoiceth as a racer to run his course. He riseth like the palm tree in spite of oppression; and as an eagle in the *firmament* firmament of heaven, he soareth aloft and fixeth his eye upon the glories of the sun.

eminent 5 The examples of eminent men are in his visions by night; and his delight is to follow them all the day long. He formeth *designs.* great designs: he rejoiceth in the execution thereof; and his name goeth forth to the ends of the world.

venom 6 But the heart of the envious man is gall and bitterness; his tongue spitteth venom; the success of his neighbor breaketh his *cell.* rest. He sitteth in his cell repining; and the good that happeneth to another, is to him an evil.

malice 7 Hatred and malice feed upon his heart; and there is no rest in him. He feeleth in his own breast no love of goodness; and *believeth.* therefore believeth his neighbor is like unto himself.

depreciate excell. 8 He endeavoreth to depreciate those who excell him and putteth an evil interpretation on all their doings. He lieth on the watch, and meditates mischief: But the *pursueth.* detestation of a man pursueth him, he is crushed as a spider in his web.

Character of the truly Polite Man.

1 A TRULY Polite man is a person of a settled and composed carriage; his walk

is easy, natural and graceful, he does not move as if he thought he was admired, or was solicitous about it; as if he were conscious of shame, or were afraid of ridicule; *Ridicule?* He approaches you with an unstudied, unconstrained, and simple demeanor; he *demeanor?* has no jerk or toss with his head, nor any set smile on his face, nor any gesture that favors the dancing school, or the mirror: *mirror?* He stands steady while he is speaking to you, looks you in the face, and talks not as if he wished others to listen rather than yourself, stealing perpetual glances at the com- *perpetual?* pany or the bystanders.

2 What he means *for* you he directs *to* you and has nothing torturous or oblique in *oblique?* the turn of his observations; he is still less inclined to be problematical and misterious, *problematical?* he never tells you half a secret, to make you more curious about the rest and to raise his consequence in your eyes: When he converses, it is not as if he were pumping from a reservoir, but drawing from a foun- *reservoir?* tain: He lets a good thing perish in his mind, rather than protrude it unseasonably: *protrude?* His humor is the relaxation, and not the stretch of his understanding; and of a character more to amuse than to dazzle.

3 Thus he never torments himself to produce mirth, and can bear his own silence rather than talk without ideas. He is fru- *frugal?* gal in compliment, and flatters more in actions than in words, in which case he may lose the credit of a fine speech with the company; but the specific value of his *specific?* compliment rises proportionably in the eyes of the object for whom it was meant. *meant.*

4 He has erudition, but he can afford to *erudition?* let it sleep at times; it is not his only re- *resource.* source; and if his other resourses occa- *sionally fail him he can redeem himself at a*

future opportunity.—There is between his gesture and observations a correspondence and consent, that communicate to his manners a certain harmony and equilibrium, and give a secret charm to all he says and does.

Equilibrium

5 He never employs more force than is necessary to its object, nor makes a parade of grace and agility, when a single thing is to be done. His principles, like his manners are modest but firm; and he carries his pliancy to no fundamental articles of religion or morality, but speaks of the virtuous, and the vicious as they are, if he speaks of them at all.

parade?
agility?
pliancy?

6 He hears with patience what you have to say, and his answers prove that he has been attending to you. He never speaks of his education before an ordinary man; of his riches when in company with the distressed; or vaunts his happiness in the presence of such as are ill at ease; still less does he disparage himself unreasonably, for the sake of extorting this eulogy from you.

patience.
disparage?
eulogy?

7 His assiduities are delicate and interesting, his tones natural, and his smiles and his tears unbought, uncopied, unsuborned. He has spirit and metal enough, but it is not forth coming on light occasions; and rather than disturb a company, he leaves a paltry victory in the hands of his antagonist.

assiduities?
uncopied.
unsuborned.
paltry.
antagonist?

8 In a word, he is

——————As gentle
As zephyrs blowing beneath the violet,
Not waging its sweet head; and yet as rough,
His generous blood inflame, as the rudest wind
That by the top doth take the mountain pine,
And make him stoop to the vale.

zephyrs?
rough.

The Fox.

1 THE Fox has, in all ages and nations been celebrated for craftiness and address. Acute and circumspect, sagacious and prudent he diversifies his conduct, and always reserves some art for unforeseen accidents. Though nimbler than the wolf, he trusts not entirely to the swiftness of his course. He knows how to ensure safety, by providing himself with an asylum, to which he retires when danger appears. He is not a vagabond, but lives in a settled habitation and in a domestic state.

Acute? *circumspect.* *diversifies?* *asylum?* *vagabond?*

2 The choice of situation, the art of making and rendering a house commodious, and of concealing the avenues which lead to it, imply a superior degree of sentiment and reflection. The fox possesses these qualities, and employs them with dexterity and advantage. He takes up his abode in the border of a wood and in the neighborhood of cottages. Here he listens to the crowing of the cocks, and the noise of the poultry. He scents them at a distance. He chooses his time with great judgment and discretion.

concealing? *avenues?* *dexterity?* *cottages?* *poultry?* *scents.*

3 He conceals both his rout and his design. He moves forward with caution, sometimes even trailing his body, and seldom makes a fruitless expedition. When he leaps the wall, or gets in underneath it, he ravages the courtyard, puts all the fowls to death, and then retires quietly with his prey, which he either conceals under the herbage, or carries off to his kennel. In a short time he returns for another, which he carries off and hides in the same manner, but in a different place.

rout. *trailing.* *expedition?* *herbage?* *kennel?* *carries?*

4 In this manner he proceeds till the light of the sun, or some movements perceived in the houses, admonish him that it is time to retire to his den. He does much mischief to the bird catchers. Early in the morning he visits their nets and their birdlime, and carries off successively all the birds that happen to be entangled. The young hares he hunts in the plains, seizes old ones in their seats, digs out the rabits in the warrens, finds out the nests of partridges, quails, &c. seizes the mothers on their eggs, and destroys a prodigious number of game.

Successively.

warrens ? partridges. quails.

5 Dogs of all kinds spontaneously hunt the fox. Though his odor be strong, they often prefer him to the stag, or the hare. When pursued he runs to his hole; and it is not uncommon to send in terriers to detain him till the hunters remove the earth above, and either kill or seize him alive. The most certain method however, of destroying a fox, is to begin with shutting up the hole, to station a man with a gun near the entrance, and then to search about with the dogs.

spontaneously ? odor.

terriers.

6 When they fall in with him he immediately makes for his hole. But when he comes up to it he is met with a discharge from the gun. If the shot miss him he flies off full speed, takes a wide circuit, and returns again to the hole, where he is fired upon the second time; but, when he discovers that the entrance is shut, he darts away straight forward, with the intention of never revisiting his former habitation.

circuit.

straight.

7 He is next pursued by the hounds, whom he seldom fails to fatigue; because with much cunning, he passes through the thickets part of the forest, or places of the most difficult access, where the dogs are

hounds. fatigue.

access.

hardly able to follow him; and, when he takes to the plains, he runs straight out without either stopping or doubting.

8 Besides all kinds of flesh and fishes, he devours with equal avidity, eggs, milk, cheese, fruit, and particularly grapes. He is so extremely fond of honey, that he attacks the nests of wild bees. They at first put him to flight by numberless stings; but he retires for the sole purpose of rolling himself on the ground, and of crushing the bees. He returns to the charge so often, that he obliges them to abandon the hive, which he soon uncovers, and devours both the honey and the wax.

Devours. avidity? cheese. honey.

9 The fox sleeps in a round form, like the dog, but when he only reposes himself, he lies down with his hind legs extended. It is in this situation that he eyes the birds on the hedges and trees. The birds have such an antipathy against him, that they no sooner perceive him than they send forth shrill cries to advertise their neighbors of the enemy's approach.

hedges. antipathy? perceive.

10 The daw, the magpye, and the black bird attend him in his excursions, perching on the hedges, as he creeps below, and with their cries and notes of hostility, apprize all other animals to beware. The hunters themselves are often informed by the birds of the places of his retreat, and set the dogs into those thickets where they see them particularly noisy and querulous. So that it is the fate of this petty plunderer to be detested by every rank of animals; all the weaker classes shun him, and all the stronger pursue him.

magpye. excursions. perching? apprize? querulous? petty?

The Sultan and the Vizier; or, the Sultan who received a blow.

1 A CERTAIN Prince, who, attended by his vizier, was accustomed to take the rounds of his city; met one evening at the entrance of a bazar, a person of respectable appearance; the prince politely saluted him. The stranger, who was near the door of his house, returned the salutation, and said I entreat you and the person who is with you, to enter into my house; be so kind, sir, as to accept of a hearty invitation to my supper.

Vizier? *Bazar?*

2 The prince and his vizier entered without hesitation. The stranger behaved to them with great politeness, and shewed them particular attention. A table was plenteously covered, and supper was soon served up: It consisted of five hundred different dishes: The stranger requested his guest to sit and partake of his entertainment.

Hesitation? *Guest? entertainment.*

3 The prince was struck with the splendor and profusion of the table, and observing that there were no persons present but himself, his vizier, and their host: Sir, said the sultan, you must doubtless have invited other guests? No, said the master of the house, I have invited none.

profusion? *sultan? doubtless.*

4 Why then, said the prince, this great profusion of victuals? Is this consistent with the appearence of a person like you? On which the stranger gave the sultan a violent blow with his fist: a blow bitterer than fire. Sir, said he to the prince, are you obliged to eat it all? eat what you please, and leave the rest.

victuals.

5 The sultan whispered his vizier, we are certainly in the wrong; I, by an imperti-

impertinent.

nent question, have provoked this man to strike me, but, by Alla, if you do not find some means by which I may properly give him a blow for the one I have received, I will certainly put you to death. Sir, answered the vizier, you shall to morrow night invite him to your apartments; you must give him an entertainment in all respects superior to his in splendor and magnificence, if he should presume to make any observation, you may then return the blow you have now received.

Alla? *apartments.* *magnificence.*

6 The sultan accordingly followed the advice of his vizier, and invited the stranger. The next night the man entered the sultan's apartments, with a countenance and manner somewhat confused and embarrassed; the sultan however encouraged him by the politeness and kindness of his behavior; after a short interval, supper was called for and the table was covered with a thousand dishes.

advice. *confused?* *embarrassed.*

7 The sultan sat down, and invited his guest to take his place; he did so, and in a cool and collected manner said, God's will be done; this is indeed what it ought to be; may God forever prosper the plenty of your table; here is a profusion of victuals, but profusion is an excellent thing; it delights the eye before it satisfies the stomach. He feasted heartily, and afterwards exclaimed by way of grace, praise be to the omnipotent God of his people.

profusion? *satisfies.* *stomach.* *omnipotent.*

8 The sultan whispered his vizier, this will not do, how can I possibly strike a man who expresses himself so wisely? But if you do not find out some just cause for my giving him a blow before we part, I certainly will kill you. My lord, said the vizier, when he rises from the table to wash his

Officiously ? pour. demean ? presume ? contradict.

hands, you shall officiously present yourself, to pour out the water for him; if he should say, by no means sir, God forbid that you should thus demean yourself, indeed this must not be: for such an impertinent opposition, you may certainly give him such a blow as you think proper: Saying at the same time, pray sir, I am not to be taught by you what I am to do? Do you presume to contradict me?

eagerly.

9 The sultan promised to do so, and when the stranger rose to wash his hands, the prince eagerly pressed forward, laid hold of the vessel, and prepared to pour water on the hands of his guest. God bless you, sir, said the stranger, I am delighted by your kindness, may God prosper all your undertakings! After this exclamation the prince was obliged to pour water upon the stranger's hands, but at the same time it evidently appeared that he was inwardly chagrined and angry.

chagrined ? coffee.

10 Coffee was now introduced, and the prince again addressing his vizier, said, I declare by Alla, if you do not speedily find a remedy for my disquietude, I will order you to be put to death; is it not enough that the man has struck me, but that I should also be degraded to the servile office of pouring out water for him to wash?

remedy. disquietude. enough. degraded ? servile ?

11 Sir answered the vizier, he will soon be obliged to take his leave, do you be ready with a bamboo in your hand: Call one of your youngest slaves, and as the stranger passes, exercise your cane severely upon the back of your slave; should he then say, for God's sake, sir, and for my sake, pardon this poor boy, and do not beat him with so much severity: You may then return the blow, and say, is not this my slave sir? Is

obliged. bamboo ?

not chastisement a necessary part of education? Do you presume to contradict me?

12 The sultan again followed the advice of his minister, and was beating the boy when the stranger passed. The stranger, as he went along exclaimed; sir, you do very right, beat him by all means, chastisement is a very necessary part of education; if the young man should expire in consequence, God has certainly decreed it so.

Chastisement.
expire?

13 Upon this the vizier impatiently stepped forward; for heaven's sake, sir, said he to the stranger, have some compassion, and intercede for this unfortunate boy; surely you cannot be so hard hearted. Upon this, the stranger gave a blow to the vizier ten times harder than that which he had given to the sultan.

stepped.
intercede?

14 How dare you said he, presume to interpose in a matter of this kind? Is not the boy a slave? Is he not kindly educating him? The sultan burst into a hearty laugh; now, said he, I forgive you both, as my vizier has fared no better than myself.

interpose.
laugh.

Anecdote of a Stork.

1 HOW far a rational principle, mutual affection, and comparison of ideas, may be ascribed to animals is hard to determine; but the following adventure of a tame stork some years ago in the University of Tupengin is literally true.

Mutual?
adventure?
stork.

2 This bird lived quietly in the court yard; Count Victor, then a student there, shot with a ball at a stork's nest adjacent to the College, and probably wounded the stork then in it, as she was observed for some weeks not to stir out of her nest. This happened in autumn when foreign storks begin their periodical emigrations.

adjacent.
autumn?
periodical?
emigrations?

Ensuing.

incessant?

area?

gallery.

conscious?

intimidating

skirmishes?

antagonist?

gallant?

campaign?

ceremonies.

feats?

3 In the ensuing spring, a stork was observed on the roof of the college, and by its incessant chattering, gave the tame stork, walking below in the area, to understand that it would be glad of its company: but this was a thing impossible, on account of its wings having been clipped which induced the stranger with the utmost precaution, first to come down to the upper gallery, the next day something lower, and at last after a great deal of ceremony quite into the court.

4 The tame stork who was conscious of no harm, went to meet him with a soft cheerful note, and a sincere intention of giving him a favorable reception, when to his great astonishment, the other fell upon him with the utmost fury. The spectators present, indeed for that time drove away the foreign stork; but this was so far from intimidating him that he came again next day to the charge, and during the whole summer continual skirmishes were interchanged between them.

5 Orders had been given that the tame stork should not be assisted, as having a single antagonist to encounter, and by being thus obliged to shift for himself, he came to stand better on his guard and made such a gallant defence, that at the end of the campaign, the stranger had no great advantage to boast of.

6 But the next spring instead of a single stork came four, which without any of the foregoing ceremonies, alighted at once in the college area, and directly attacked the tame stork, who indeed, in the view of several spectators standing in the galleries performed feats of valor, defending himself with the utmost bravery, till at length being overpowered by numbers, his strength

and courage began to fail: when very unexpected auxiliaries came to his assistance. *Auxiliaries.*

7 All the turkeys, ducks, geese, and the rest of the fowls, that were brought up in the court, (to whom, undoubtedly, this gentle stork's mild and friendly behavior had endeared him) without the least dread of danger, formed a kind of rampart round him, under the shelter of which he might make a retreat from so unequal an encounter; and even the peacock which never could live in friendship with him, on this emergency took the part of the oppressed innocence, and was, if not a true bottomed friend, at least a favorable judge on the stork's side. *turkeys. rampart? emergency.*

8 Upon this, a strict look out was kept against such traitorous incursions of the enemy, and a stop put to more bloodshed; till at last about the beginning of a third spring, near twenty storks suddenly alighted in the court with the utmost fury, and before the stork's faithful life guards could form themselves or any of the people come to his assistance they had deprived him of life, though by exerting his usual gallantry they paid dear for their purchase. *traitorous? incursions? purchase.*

9 *The malevolence of these strangers against this innocent creature could proceed from no other motive than the shot fired by Count Victor* from the College, and which they doubtless suspected was done by the instigation of the tame stork. *malevolence. instigation.*

Geography.

1 "THERE is not (says a sensible writer) a son or daughter of Adam, who has not some concern in the knowledge of Geography." It is necessary to your understanding the connection which this globe *connection.*

Planetary? has with the other planetary systems, and with all the wonderful works of God.

2 It is indispensible to your comprehending history, or having proper ideas of the events and transactions it relates, as well as to divest our mind of little narrow prejudices by giving you a view of the customs, manners, ceremonies and institutions of all the different nations over the world.

divest?

3 A celebrated writer has called geography and chronology the two *eyes* of history. The first informs you *where* events happened; and the latter at what particular *period*. If it were not for these helps, your reading would be a confused chaos, without order, light or perspicuity.

chronology?
chaos?
perspicuity.

4 Morse is one of the best authors in geography, and for chronology, the tables of Dr. Priestly (a name which I would only mention where science and not *religion* is concerned) are so compendious and comprehensive, as to afford you on a single glance, considerable information There is no species of knowledge that is so easily attained, as that of geography; nor any of which the want is more flagrant and awkward.

compendious
flagrant?
awkward.

5 I lately blushed for a young lady, who was asked, in company, the latitude and situation of a particular place, which happened to be mentioned in the public papers of the day.

latitude?
happened.

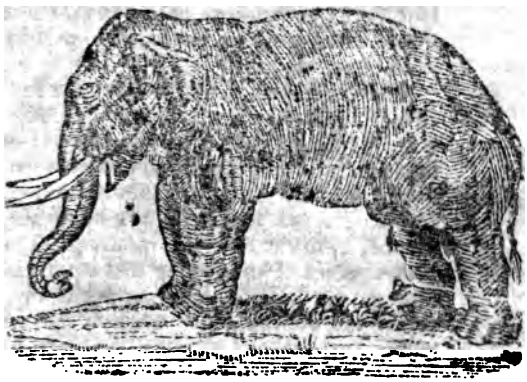
6 She was dressed in the highest taste. The roses and carnations vied in her countenance. She piques herself on her smartness and vivacity; but in this instance could make no reply. Her *embarrasment* betrayed her ignorance, and *politeness* relieved it by a change of conversation.

carnations.
vied.
piques?

7 How much higher would her charac-

ter have stood, in the estimation of all sensible men if she had come down stairs dressed in an elegant plainness and instead of standing so long before her glass, had devoted some little share of her time to this species of improvement. *Stairs.*

8 Not that I have any objection to a blush on a woman's cheek. I think the crimson tint ornamental; but I would have yours to be the blush of *delicacy* and *reserve*, not of *ignorance*, *shyness*, or ill breeding. *crimson.*



The ELEPHANT.

1 THE Elephant is the largest and most magnificent animal that at present treads the earth. Its height is no less than from seven to fifteen feet. Whatever care we take to imagine a large animal before hand, yet the sight of this huge creature never fails to strike us with astonishment. *Elephant. magnificent? height. fails.*

2 The elephant is a native of Africa and Asia, being found neither in Europe nor A-

merica. In Africa he still retains his natural liberty. They are found, in great numbers beyond the river Senegal, and so down to the Cape of Good Hope, as well as in the heart of the country. In this extensive region they appear to be more numerous than in any other part of the world. They cannot live far from water, and they always disturb it before they drink.

Senegal.

region.

3 In proportion to the size of the elephant, his eyes are very small; but they are lively, brilliant and capable of a pathetic expression of sentiment. He turns them slowly, and with mildness, towards his master. When he speaks, the animal regards him with an eye of friendship and attention. He seems to reflect with deliberation, and never determines until he has examined, without passion or precipitation, the orders which he is desired to obey.

brilliant?

pathetic?

precipitation?

4 His ears are very large, and much longer even in proportion to his body, than those of the ass. They lie flat on the head, and are commonly pendulous; but he can raise and move them with such facility, that he uses them as a fan to cool himself, and to defend his eyes from dust and insects. His ear is remarkably fine, for he delights in the sound of musical instruments and moves in cadence to the trumpet and tabor.

pendulous.

insects.

tabor.

5 But in the structure of the elephant, the most singular organ is his trunk, or proboscis. The trunk is, properly speaking, only the snout lengthened out to a great extent, hollow like a pipe, and ending in two openings or nostrils like those of a hog. An elephant of fourteen feet high, has the trunk about eight feet long, and five feet and a half in circumference at the mouth where it is thickest.

proboscis.

circumference?

6 This fleshy tube is composed of nerves and muscles, covered with a proper skin of a blackish color, like that of the rest of his body. It is capable of being moved in every direction, of being lengthened and shortened, of being bent or straightened, so pliant as to embrace any body it is applied to and yet so strong, that nothing can be torn from the gripe.

Muscles.

pliant?

7 Through this trunk the animal breathes, drinks and smells as through a tube; and at the very point of it just above the nostrils there is an extension of the skin about five inches long, in the form of a finger, by means of which he lifts from the ground the smallest pieces of money; he selects the herbs of flowers, and picks them up one by one; he unties the knots of ropes, opens and shuts gates by turning the keys, or pushing back the bolts.

extension?

knots.

8 It sometimes happens that the object is too large for the trunk to grasp; in such a case the elephant makes use of another expedient, as admirable as any of the former. It applies the extremity of the trunk to the surface of the object, and sucking up its breath, lifts and sustains such a weight as the air in that case is capable of keeping suspended.

expedient.

extremity?

9 In this manner, this instrument is useful in most of the purposes of life; it is an organ of smelling, of touching, and of suction. Of all the instruments which Nature has bestowed on her most favorite productions, the trunk of the elephant seems to be the most complete, as well as the most admirable. It is not only an organic instrument, but a triple sense, whose united functions exhibit the effects of that wonderful sagacity which exalts the elephant above all other quadrupeds.

touching.

organic?

quadru

10 But, though the elephant be thus ac
mirably supplied by its trunk, yet with re
spect to the rest of its conformation, it i
unwieldy and helpless. The neck is s
short that it can scarce turn the head, an
must wheel round in order to discover a
enemy from behind. The hunters that a
tack it upon that quarter, generally thus e
cape the effects of its indignation and fin
time to renew their assaults while the ele
phant is turning to face them.

Unwieldy?

assaults.

11 The legs are, indeed, not so inflexi
ble as the neck, yet they are very stiff an
bend not without difficulty. The joints b
which they bend, are nearly in the middle
like the knee of a man; and the grea
bulk which they have to support, make
their flexure ungainly. While the ele
phant is young it bends the legs to lie dow
or to rise; but when it grows old, or sick
ly, this is not performed without huma
assistance; and it becomes consequently
so inconvenient, that the animal chooses to
sleep standing.

inflexible?

flexure?

ungainly?

12 The feet upon which these massy
columns are supported, form a base scarce
broader than the legs they sustain. The
are divided into five toes, which are cover
ed beneath the skin, and none of which ap
pear to the eye; a kind of protuberance
like claws are only observed, which vary in
number from three to five.

columns.

protuberance?

13 To the rest of the elephant's in
cumbrances, may be added its enormous
tusks, which are unserviceable for chew
ing, and are only weapons of defence
It is well known at what an amazing size
these tusks grow: They are two in num
ber, proceeding from the upper jaw, and
are sometimes found above six feet long.

incumbrances?

enormous?

unserviceable.

weapons.

14 This animal is equally singular in other parts of its conformation ; the lips and tongue in other creatures serve to suck up and direct their drink, or their food, but in the elephant they are totally inconvenient for such purpose ; and it not only gathers its food with its trunk ; but supplies itself with water by the same means. *Supplies.*

15 When it eats hay, as I have seen it frequently, it takes up a small wisp of it with its trunk, turns and shapes it with that instrument for sometime, and then directs it into the mouth, where it is chewed by the great grinding teeth that are large in proportion to the bulk of the animal. *chewed.*

16 This packet, when chewed, is swallowed and never ruminated again as in cows or sheep, the stomach and intestines of this creature more resembling those of a horse. Its manner of drinking, is equally extraordinary. For this purpose the elephant dips the end of his trunk into the water and sucks up just as much as fills that great fleshy tube completely. *packet? ruminated?*

17. It then lifts up its head with the trunk full and turning its point into its mouth, as if it intended to swallow trunk and all, it drives the point below the opening of the wind pipe. The trunk being in this position, and still full of water, the elephant then blows strongly into it at the other end, which forces the water it contains into the throat, down which it is heard to pour with a loud gurgling noise, which continues till the whole is blown down. *opening. gurgling.*

18 The hide of the elephant is as remarkable as any other part. It is not covered over with hair as in the generality of quadrupeds, but it is nearly bare. Here and there, indeed, a few bristles are seen grow- *bare.* bristles.

ing in the scars and wrinkles of the body, and very thinly scattered over the rest of the skin; but in general the hide is dry, rough and wrinkled, and resembling more the bark of an old tree, than the skin of an animal.

Wrinkled.

19 The structure of the elephant is not more uncommon than his talents. Of all quadrupeds, of whose history and manners we have any proper knowledge, the elephant is most remarkable, both for docility and understanding. Though his size is enormous, and his members rude and disproportioned, which give him, at first sight the aspect of dullness and stupidity, yet his genius is great, and his sagacious manners, and his sedate and collected deportment, are almost incredible.

docility.

aspect?

sagacious?

20 He is the largest and strongest of all terrestrial animals. Though naturally brave, his dispositions are mild and peaceable. He is an associating animal, and seldom appears alone in the forests. When in danger, or when they undertake a depredatory expedition into cultivated fields, the elephants assemble in troops. The oldest takes the lead; the next in seniority brings up the rear; and the young and the feeble occupy the centre.

terrestrial?

forests.

depredatory

21 In the forests and solitudes they move with less precaution; but never seperate so far asunder as to render them incapable of affording each other mutual assistance when danger approaches. A troop of elephants constitute a most formidable band. Whenever they march, the forest seems to fall before them. They bear down the branches upon which they feed; and if they enter an inclosure, they soon destroy all the labors of the husbandmen.

precaution.

formidable.

22 Their invasions are the more tremendous, as there is hardly any means of repelling them; for, to attack a troop, when thus united, would require a little army. It is only when one or two elephants happen to linger behind the rest, that the hunters dare exert their art and ingenuity in making an attack; for any attempt to disturb the troop would certainly prove fatal to the assailants.

Invasions? *repelling.* *assailants?*

23 When an insult is offered, the elephants instantly move forward against the offender, toss him in the air with their tusks and afterwards trample him to pieces under their feet, or rather pillars of flesh and bone. Let not the character of this noble and majestic animal, however, be misrepresented.

trample. *pillars.*

24 With force and dignity he resents every affront; but, when not disturbed, by petulance or actual injury, he never shows a hostile intention either against man or any other animal. Elephants live entirely on vegetables, and have no thirst for blood. Such is their social and generous disposition, that when an individual chances to meet with a luxurious spot of pasture, he immediately calls to his companions, and invites them to partake of his good fortune.

petulance? *hostile?* *luxurious.*

25 In a state of nature and perfect freedom, the dispositions of the elephant are neither sanguinary or ferocious. They are gentle creatures, and never exert their strength or employ their weapons, but in defending themselves or protecting their companions. Even when deprived of the instruction of men, they possess the sagacity of the beaver, the address of the ape and the acuteness of the dog.

sanguinary. *ferocious?* *acuteness?*

26 To those mental talents are added, the advantage of amazing bodily strength

bodily.

and the experience and knowledge he acquires by living at least two centuries. With his trunk he tears up the trees. By a push of his body he makes a breach in a wall. To this prodigious strength he adds courage, prudence, and coolness of deportment. As he never makes an attack but when he receives an injury, he is universally beloved; and all animals respect, because none have any reason to fear him.

Tears.
breach?
deportment?

27 It is not to be wondered at, that an animal furnished with so many various advantages, both of strength, sagacity, and obedience, should be taken in to the service of man. We accordingly find, that the elephant, from time immemorial, has been employed either for the purposes of labor, of war, or of ostentation; to increase the grandeur of eastern princes, or to extend their dominions.

sagacity?
immemorial.
grandeur.

28 When tamed and instructed by man, the elephant is soon rendered the mildest and most obedient of all domestic animals. He loves his keeper, caresses him, and, anticipates his commands. He learns to comprehend signs, and even to understand the expression of sounds. He distinguishes the tones of command, of anger and of approbation, and regulates his actions by his perceptions.

caresses?
anticipates?
comprehend.

29 The voice of his master he never mistakes. His orders are executed with alacrity, but without any degree of precipitation. His movements are always measured and sedate, and his character seems to correspond with the gravity of his mass. To accommodate those who mount him, he readily learns to bend his knees. With his trunk he salutes his friends, uses it for raising burdens, and assists in loading himself.

alacrity?
precipitation?
sedate?

30 He loves to be clothed, and seems to be proud of gaudy trappings. In the southern regions he is employed in drawing waggons, ploughs, and chariots. "I was eye witness," says P. Phillippe, "to the following facts. At Goa, there are always some elephants employed in the building of ships. I one day went to the side of the river, near which a large ship was building in the city of Goa, where there is a large area filled with beams for that purpose."

Gaudy? *ploughs.* *area?*

31 "Some men tie the ends of the heaviest beams with a rope, which is handed to the elephant, who carries it to his mouth, and, after twisting it round his trunk, draws it, without any conductor, to the place where the ship is building, though it had only once been pointed out to him. He sometimes drew beams so large that more than twenty men would have been unable to move them.

heaviest. *carries.*

32 But what surprised me still more when other beams obstructed the road, he elevated the ends of his own beams, that they might run easily over those which lay in his way. Could the most enlightened man do more?" When at work the elephant draws equally, and, if properly managed, never turns restive.

elevated? *restive?*

33 The man who conducts the animal generally rides on his neck, and employs a hooked iron rod, or bodkin, with which he pricks the head or sides of the ears, in order to push the creature forward, or to make him turn, but words are commonly sufficient. The attachment and affection of the elephant are sometimes so strong and durable that he has been known to die of

durable.

Paroxism? grief, when in an unguarded paroxism of rage he had killed his guid.

34 Before the invention of gun-powder, elephants were employed in war by the African and Asiatic nations. "From time *immemorial?* "immemorial," says Schouten, "the kings "of Ceylon, of Pegu, and of Aracan, have *sabres.* "used elephants in war. Naked sabres "were tied to their trunks, and on their *castles.* "backs were fixed small wooden castles, "which contained five or six men armed *javelins.* "with javelins and other weapons."

domestic? 35 A domestic elephant performs more labor than could be accomplished by six horses; but he requires much care, and a great deal of food. He is subject to be overheated, and must be led to the water twice *bathe.* or thrice a day. He easily learns to bathe himself: To give some idea of the labor he *docility?* performs, and the docility of his disposition, it is worthy of remark, that, in India, all the *transported.* bales, sacks, and tons, transported from one place to another, are carried by elephants.

36 They carry burdens on their bodies, their necks, their tusks, and even in their mouths, by giving them the end of a rope, which they hold fast with their teeth. Unit- *sagacity?* ing sagacity with strength they never break or injure any thing committed to their *margin?* charge. From the margin of the rivers they put weighty bundles into boats without *wetting.* wetting them, lay them gently down and arrange them where they ought to be placed.

37 When the goods are disposed as their masters direct, they examine with their trunks whether the articles are prop- *stowed?* erly stowed; and if a cask or ton roll, they *spontaneously?* go spontaneously, in quest of stones to prop and render it firm. The elephant, though

his mass be enormous, is an excellent swimmer; and, of course, he is of great use in the passage of rivers.

38 When employed on occasions of this kind, he is often loaded with two pieces of cannon, which admit three or four pound balls, besides great quantities of baggage and several men fixed to his ears and tail. When thus heavily loaded, he spontaneously enters the river and swims over with his trunk elevated in the air for the benefit of respiration.

Baggage.
heavily.
respiration.

39 He is fond of wine and ardent spirits. By shewing him a vessel loaded with any of these liquors, and promising him it is the reward of his labors, he is induced to exert the greatest efforts, and to perform the most painful tasks. When his conductor wants him to perform any painful labor, he explains the nature of the operation, and gives the reasons which should induce him to obey.

ardent?
promising.

40 If the elephant shew a reluctance to the task, the cornack, or conductor, promises to give him wine, arrack, or any other article that he is fond of, and then the animal exerts his utmost efforts. But to break any promise made to him is extremely dangerous. Many cornacks have fallen victims to indiscretions of this kind.

reluctance.
victims?

41 "At Dehan," says M. de Buffy, "an "elephant, from revenge killed his cornack. "The man's wife, who beheld the dreadful "scene, took her two children, and threw "them at the feet of the enraged animal, "saying, *Since you have slain my husband,* "*take my life also as well as that of my children.* The elephant instantly stopped, relented, and as if stung with remorse, took "the eldest boy in his trunk, placed him on

relented?
remorse.

"its neck, adopted him for its cornack, and "would never allow any other person to "mount it."

Versailles. 42 From the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, we learn some curious facts with regard to the manners of the Versailles elephant. This elephant, they remark seemed to know when it was mocked, and remembered the affront till it had an opportunity of revenge. A man deceived it by pretending to throw some food into its mouth. The animal gave him such a blow with its trunk as knocked him down, and broke two of his ribs.

attitude? 43 A painter wanted to draw the animal in an unusual attitude, with its trunk elevated and its mouth open. The painter's servant, to make it remain in this position, threw fruits into its mouth, but generally *feint.* made only a feint of throwing them. This conduct enraged the elephant; and, as if it knew that the painter was the cause of this *teazing.* teazing impertinence; instead of attacking the servant, it eyed the master, and squirted at him with its trunk such a quantity of water as spoiled the paper on which he was drawing.

44 This elephant commonly made less use of its strength than its address. It loos- *buckle.* ed with great ease and coldness, the buckle of a large double leathern strap, with which its leg was fixed; and as the servants had wrapped the buckle round with a small cord and tied many knots upon it, the creature *deliberation?* with much deliberation, loosed the whole, without breaking either strap or cord.

destined? 45 When destined to the immediate service of princes, he is sensible of his good *demeanor?* fortune, and maintains a gravity of demeanor corresponding to the dignity of his situ-

ation. But if on the contrary, less honorable labors are assigned to them, he grows melancholy, frets and evidently discovers that he is humbled and depressed. He is fond of children, caresses them and appears to discern the innocence of their manners. *Caresses?*

46 The Dutch voyagers relate, that, by giving elephants what is agreeable to them they are soon rendered perfectly tame and submissive. They are so sagacious, that they may be said to be destitute of the use of language only. They are proud and ambitious; and they are so grateful for good usage, that as a mark of respect they bow their heads, in passing houses where they have been hospitably received. *Dutch. ambitious? hospitably?*

47 They allow themselves to be led and commanded by a child; but they love to be praised and carressed. When a wild elephant is taken, the hunters tie his feet, and one of them accosts and salutes him, makes apologies for binding him, protests that no injury is intended, tells him, that in his former condition, he frequently wanted food, but that henceforward, he shall be well treated, and that every promise shall be performed to him. *apologies? protests?*

48 This soothing harangue is no sooner finished, than the elephant placidly follows the hunter. From this fact, however, we must not conclude that the elephant understands language, but that like the dog he has a strong discerning faculty. He distinguishes esteem from contempt, friendship from hatred, and many other emotions which are expressed by human gestures and features. For this reason the elephant is more easily tamed by mildness than by blows. *discerning.*

49 "I have frequently remarked," says *Edward Terry*, "that the elephant performs

Instinct?

many actions which seem to proceed more from reason than from instinct. He does every thing which his master commands. If he wants to terrify any person, he runs upon him with every appearance of fury, and when he comes near, stops short, without doing the person the smallest injury.

50 "When the master chooses to affront any man, he tells the elephant, who immediately collects water and mud with his trunk, and squirts it upon the object pointed out to him. The Mogul keeps some elephants who serve as executioners to criminals condemned to death. When the conductor orders one of these animals to dispatch the poor criminals quickly, he tears them to pieces in a moment with his feet: But if desired to torment them slowly, he breaks their bones one after another, and makes them suffer a punishment as cruel as that of the wheel."

dispatch?

Reflections on Sun Set.

Sable? curtain. soothe.

1 BEHOLD now the beautiful evening drawing her sable curtain over the world. All circumstances concur to hush our passions, and soothe our cares; liberty, that dearest of names, and property, the best of charters give an additional, and inexpressible charm to every delightful object.

luminary?

2 See how that amazing luminary beautifies the western clouds, descending lower and lower, till his chariot wheels seem to hover on the utmost verge of day. The ground is now overspread with glimmering shades making a most beautiful landscape.

verge?

landscape?

3 The melodious tribe of feathered songsters, full of grateful acknowledgments, are

now paying their last tribute of harmony and soothing themselves to rest, with a hymn of praise to the great Creator. See! the distant eminences are tipt with streaming gold; the loftiest trees in the groves, and distant towers, catch the last smiles of day; all nature still irradiated by the departed beams.

Eminences.
loftiest.
irradiated?

4 But oh! how transient is the distinction! momentary the gift! Like all other blessings which mortals enjoy below it is gone almost as soon as granted. See how languishingly it trembles on the lofty spires.

transient?

5 The lowing herds are bending slowly their way along the verdant meadow to meet the scoured pail, which daily robs them of their sweets gathered from nature. Now even the gamesome lambs are grown weary of their frolics, and the tired shepherd has imposed silence on his pipe.

verdant.
weary.
frolics.

6 The little vivacity that remains of day decays every moment. It can no longer hold its station. While I speak, it expires and resigns the silent world to night.

expires?

——Now twilight grey
Has in her sober livery all things clad.

livery?

The two Brothers.

1 IN the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese galleons set sail from Lisbon to Goa, a rich and flourishing colony which that nation possess in the East Indies. In one of the largest vessels, no less than twelve hundred persons had embarked consisting of mariners, soldiers, priests, friars and other passengers.

Century?
embarked?
friars?

2 They meet with a good and favorable wind till they had doubled the Cape of

Good Hope; but as they were bearing from thence north east towards the Indianocean, some gentlemen on board, who understood geography and navigation, and who had gone the voyage before, on viewing their charts, ware confirmed in their opinion that a large ridge of rocks lay in the very latitude in which they were then sailing, and could not be far distant.

Charts. *latitude.*

3 This piece of serious intelligence they communicated to the captain of the ship, who of course informed the pilot of it, with orders for him to lay by in the night, and slacken sail by day, till they should be passed the danger.

intelligence. *slacken.*

4 It was in these times the custom of the Portuguese to commit the navigation of the vessel entirely to the pilot, who was answerable with his life for the safe conduct of the king's ships, and of such as belong to private traders; but as he was not bound by any advice or direction of the captain though the latter was absolute commander in every other respect.

Portuguese. *answerable.*

5 The pilot of whom we are speaking being one of those self sufficient wretches, who look upon every hint that is suggested by another in the way of their profession, as an insult offered to their capacity, was so far from complying with the captain's request, that he actually gave orders for crowding more sail than the vessel carried before and in a few hours they came suddenly close to the rocks; but it was then day break, the ship might have escaped, but the positive and brutish pilot peremptorily refused to let her lie by, the consequence of which was, that the ship struck upon the ridge.

wretches. *crowding.* *peremptorily.*

6 The scene of horror which this dreadful act of rashness must have produced among twelve hundred persons, who had

nothing before them but inevitable death, may be easily imagined. The captain ordered out the pinnace into which having put a quantity of biscuit, and a few boxes of marmalade, he jumped in first himself followed by nineteen others who with their drawn swords prevented any more from following them, lest the pinnace should be overset.

Inevitable ?
biscuit.

7 In this situation they parted from the ship in the midst of the shrieks and cries of those they left behind, and launched into the wide ocean, without a compass to steer by, or any fresh water but what heaven in its mercy might send them from the clouds.

shrieks.
launched ?
compass ?

8 After they had sailed four days, without knowing their course, the captain who for sometime past had been very weak and sickly, expired before their eyes—a melancholy circumstance which considerably increased their misery : For as they now fell into confusion for want of a commander, every one was desirous to govern and none willing to obey.

weak.

9 This forced them to the necessity of electing one of their company to the command, each promising to pay implicit obedience to his directions. And soon after their small stock of provisions being so far exhausted as not to be sufficient at a very short allowance to subsist them above three days longer, their new captain proposed to the company, to draw lots and throw every forth man over board.

electing.
implicit ?
exhausted.

10 The company consisted of nineteen persons, among these were a friar and a carpenter : Both of whom they agreed to exempt, as the one might absolve and comfort them in their last moments ; and the

exempt.
absolve ?

Repair. other repair the pinnace in case of a leak or
leak. other accident.

11 The same compliment they paid to the captain, he being an old man, and his life of much consequence; he, however, spiritedly, and generously refused their indulgence for a considerable time, but at last they obliged him to acquiesce, so that there were four to die out of the sixteen that remained.

indulgence.
acquiesce?

12 The three first, after having confessed their sins and received absolution from the friar, submitted to their fate with resignation. But the fourth a Portuguese gentleman, who had a yonger brother in the boat, who seeing him about to be thrown over board, embraced him with great tenderness, and besought him with tears in his eyes to permit him to die in his room: Urging that he was a married man, and had a wife and children at Goa, besides the protection of three sisters, who absolutely depended upon his generosity; but that as to himself he was a bachelor and his life of very little importance.

absolution?
resignation?
bachelor.

13 The elder brother who was astonished and melted at such unexampled tenderness, replied, that since the providence of Heaven had appointed him to suffer, it would be criminal and unjust to permit any other to die for him and, especially a brother to whom he was so infinitely obliged. The younger, persisting in his generous purpose, would take no denial; but throwing himself upon his knees held his brother so fast that the company could not disengage them.

unexampled
criminal.
obliged.
knees.

14 Thus they disputed for a while, the elder brother enjoining the younger to be a father to his children, and recommending

his wife to his protection, and requesting he would take care of their sisters; but all he could say was insufficient to persuade him from persisting: and at last the constancy of the elder brother yielded to the tenderness of the other, he acquiesced, suffering the generous youth to supply his place, and he was accordingly thrown into the sea.

Persuade.

acquiesced?

15 Being a good swimmer he soon overtook the pinnace, and getting up to the stern eagerly caught hold of the rudder with his right hand; upon which one of the sailors, who sat abaft, immediately struck it off with an axe, or sword, and the gentleman again sunk into the water, but recovering instantaneously, seized the rudder with his left hand, which experienced the same fate with the other.

rudder.

sailors.

16 Though deprived of both his hands, he made shift to keep himself above the water with his feet and the assistance of miserable stumps, which he held up alternately streaming with blood, while he implored the compassion of the company.

alternately?

implored.

17 This produced the desired effect—those in the boat all cried out, *he is but a man, let us endeavor to save him.* He was accordingly taken in, and his bleeding wrists dressed and bound up as well as the circumstances of the moment would permit.

endeavor.

wrists.

18 The next morning, soon after sunrise, as if Heaven was determined to reward the courage and affection of this worthy young gentleman land was discovered. It proved to be the mountains of Mosambique, in Africa, and not far from Portugues colony. At this colony they arrived, and continued there for some months, when a ship from

colony?

Conveyed. Lisbon conveyed them all to Goa, where both brothers lived for many years.

Resurrection of Christ.

Week. 1 NOW, upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto *sepulchre.* the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them. And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre. And they entered in and found not the body of Lord Jesus.

2 And it came to pass, as they were *perplexed?* much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments: *afraid.* And as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen.

3 Remember how he spake unto you *Galilee.* when he was yet in Galilee, saying, the son of man must be delivered into the hands of *crucified.* sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again. And they remembered his words: and returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest.

4 It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and the other women that were with them, who told *apostles.* these things unto the apostles. And their words seemed to them as idle tales, and they believed them not. Then arose Peter and ran unto the sepulchre; and stooping *linen.* down he beheld the linen clothes laid by *clothes.* themselves, and departed wondering in himself at that which was come to pass.

5 And, behold, two of them went that *village.* same day to a village called Emmans, which

was from Jerusalem about three score furlongs. And they talked together of all these things which had happened. And it came to pass, that while they communed together and reasoned, Jesus himself drew near and went with them. But their eyes were holden that they should not know him.

Furlongs? talked.

6 And he said unto them, what manner of communication are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk and are sad? And the one of them, whose name was Cleopas, answering said unto him, art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass there in these days.

Jerusalem.

7 And he said unto them what things? And they said unto him concerning Jesus of Nazareth, who was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people. And how the chief priests and our rulers delivered him to be condemned to death, and have crucified him. But we trusted that it had been he who should have redeemed Israel: And, besides all this, to day is the third day since these things were done.

Nazareth. prophet. condemned. Israel.

8 Yea, and certain women also of our company made us astonished, who were early at the sepulchre: And when they found not his body, they came saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that he was alive. And certain of them who were with us went to the sepulchre, and found it even so as the women had said; but they saw him not.

vision.

9 Then he said unto them, O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his

spoken.

Beginning. glory? And beginning at Moses and all
expounded? the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures, the things concerning himself.

10 And they drew nigh unto the village whether they went; and he made as though he would have gone further. But they
constrained. constrained him, saying abide with us; for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them. And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them.

11 And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, did not our hearts burn within us when he
talked. talked to us by the way, and while he opened to us the scripture? and they rose up that same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying the Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.

12 And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them
breaking. in breaking of bread. And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and said unto them, peace be unto
terrified. you. But they were terrified and affright-
affrighted. ed, and supposed they had seen a spirit.

13 And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet that it is I myself. Handle me, and see: For a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have. And when he had thus spoken, he shewed them his hands and his feet.
believed. And while they yet believed not for joy, and

wondered he said unto them, have you here any meat. *Meat.*

14 And they gave him a piece of a broil- *piece.*
ed fish, and of a honey comb. And he took *honey.*
it and eat before them. And he said unto them, these are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me. *psalms.*

15 Then opened he their understanding, *opened.*
that they might understand the scriptures, and said unto them, thus it is written, and *written.*
thus it behoveth Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: And that re- *repentance.*
pentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are witnesses of these things.

16 And, behold. I send the promise of *promise.*
my Father upon you: But tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with *endued?*
power from on high. And he led them out as far as to Bethany; and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven. *carried.*

17 And they worshipped him, and re- *worshipped.*
turned to Jerusalem with great joy. And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God.

YOUTH.

1 How pleasant is the season of youth! like the fine days of the spring, it composes the prime of life, and promises in future a rich harvest. But alas! it passes away with the same rapidity, and the hopes it raises are often as deceitful. In the moral, as in the natural world, the finest blossoms do not always produce the fruit we had reason to expect.

Rapidity? deceitful?

2 "*Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,*
And fostering gales awhile the nursling fan.
O smile, ye heavens, serene! ye mildews wan,
Ye blighting whirlwinds, spare its balmy prime."

vernal? fostering. blighting?

In vain are our wishes! Too often blasted by the hoar frost or torn up by the tempest, the fairest buds of hope, and the most promising plants perish, with the precious seed which they enclose.

3 How must it afflict the person, arrived at the maturity of manhood, when he casts his eyes over the days of youth, if they have flown away without improvement—if he has foolishly consumed them in trifling occupations, or lost them in idleness.

maturity? trifling.

4 What more distressing object can be held up to the view of society than that of a man whose faculties, instead of being unfolded and enlarged by exercise, are benumbed by inactivity, or debilitated or worn out in the service of vice; carrying with him, into the maturer season, nothing but the disgraceful feelings of weakness, regret and remorse?

benumbed. debilitated? weakness.

5 On the other hand, what pleasure must not a person experience in recalling to his mind the spring of life, who has employed it in forming his mind and his heart in preparing himself for useful occupations; and who, having cultivated the precious seeds which the Creator has sown within us, can hope to reap for himself and others the most excellent fruits? How delightful is the sight of such a man to every sensible and virtuous person!

Occupations precious.

6 Happy will it be for me, if I may one day taste this satisfaction, and procure it for my parents and fellow citizens. Happy for me if I entertain at present the same opinion of the important design of youth as I shall certainly have in maturer years, and in old age, in the hours of retirement and recollection, and at the approach of death.

citizens. maturer?

7 But ah! how different is the point of view in which manhood and old age see the days of their youth, from that in which they are beheld by the young man himself! And how much more likely to be just in their opinion which is formed on their own experience and that of others! Where is the man who ever repented of having well employed his youth?—

experience.

8 Does not this period of life, when passed in piety and innocence, procure us the most valuable advantages, and the most noble pleasures? On the other hand, how many deplore the loss or abuse of these most favorable days of their lives, and bitterly lament over the unhappy consequences of youthful errors?

deplore?

9 How many are there who in the flower of their lives, are a prey to the infirmities of a premature old age, become incapa-

ble of tasting the pleasures and comforts of domestic life, or to whom these pleasures are embittered and poisoned by remorse of conscience?

10 And shall not these lessons and experiences, so proper to instruct and encourage me, make me more wise and prudent? Shall they not engage me wisely to employ the days of youth; to fly the steps of those unfortunate persons whose very appearance terrifies me; to proceed with a firm and persevering step in the path where so many of my predecessors have reaped the advantages they now enjoy and by which they have become valuable men, useful citizens, and wise and happy beings?

Terrifies?

predecessors

11 The present is the season for sowing. If, at a more advanced period, I would not be reduced to the want of necessaries: If I would not be a burden to myself and others; If I would gather a rich and abundant harvest, I must sow the good seed, and carfully cultivate the ground which receives it. I must adorn my mind with wisdom, and my heart with virtue; I must lay in a store of useful knowledge and early acquire the habit of acting justly.

reduced?

necessaries.

12 I must combat my evil thoughts before they gain the mastery; I must extirpate my evil habits before they have taken deep root; I must endeavor to secure the love and esteem of my fellow citizens, by a rational, modest, attentive, regular conduct, that I may be able to depend in future on their protection and support.—

combat?

extirpate?

13 Youth is the time for discipline and preparation; in this season I should acquaint myself with and properly value, and exercise my faculties and powers, if I would

discipline?

one day employ them with facility and success: I should acquire the information and the talents for which I shall have occasion in future life, and without which I shall stumble at every step and find myself involved in a thousand perplexing difficulties. *Involved?*

14 I must accustom myself to selfdenials; to bear contradiction and opposition, to endure fatigue, trouble, and affliction; to subdue my passions; to conquer my sensual appetites; if I would not one day sink under the wait of every duty and every trial. *bear. fatigue. conquer. appetites?*

15 How important then is the present season of life; Mere wishes, slothful and feeble efforts, will not suffice to fulfil its duties and design. It is only by persevering endeavours, by a constant application, and by an unshaken firmness, that I can attain the end which I purpose. But need I be discouraged and alarmed at the necessity of diligence, application and resistance. Will not the wages be proportioned to the labor, and the triumph to the combat. *suffice? persevering.*

16 Shall I postpone to an uncertain hereafter that which I can and ought to do at present? Is not the time I lose really lost forever? Has not every future period of my exisance its particular employment? Will it be the time for sowing when the season of gathering shall come, or for instruction when I shall be called to make use of my knowledge? *postpone? existence.*

17 What it is incumbent on me to do at this season, and which I neglect because of its difficulties, will become every year and every day more difficult. Notwithstanding the health and strength I enjoy in the spring of life, may I lose my powers, and die in the flower of my days! *incumbent? lose.*

18 And what doom may I expect in the future state, if I have foolishly wasted the prime of life in the slavery of irregular passions and the corruptions of vice. Let me watch continually over myself over all the secret motions of my heart; let me not suffer myself to be seduced by the vain promises of vice, by the charms of an apparent liberty, or a treacherous joy.

Watch.

seduced.

treacherous

19 Wisdom raises her voice to tell me that the intoxication of sense endures but for an instant; that the enchanted cup of luxury shall not be always sweet to my taste; that the pleasure I find in drinking it shall soon vanish, as a fleeting dream from which we are fearfully awakened: That the liberty with which I am flattered by vice is nothing but the vilest slavery, and that its joys are all poisoned at their source.

intoxication

source?

20 Whereas no innocent pleasure which I forego from a principle of virtue, shall be lost to me, sooner or later it shall be returned to me with interest. A train of pure and lasting joys shall recompense me, in manhood and old age for the destructive or vain gratifications which I have prudently renounced.

forego?

recompense.

renounced?

21 And even when prevented, by an early death, from gathering, in this world, the fruit of a well regulated youth, shall I not reap a prodigious advantage if I am prepared to enter a more perfect abode, and sufficiently qualified for the sublime employment and delicious pleasures which await the virtuous in a future existence?

prodigious.

delicious?

22 Yes, O my God, it is by only keeping the commandments—by making wisdom and virtue, reason and religion his faithful guides, that a young man can pre-

serve his innocence, look with calmness on the beginning of his course, and advance nearer and nearer to his supreme destination. O may these faithful guides always accompany me in the journey of life! *Destination. journey.*

23 Oh Almighty, and most merciful God, do thou thyself conduct me by thy spirit in the straight road. Preserve me by thy grace from the wanderings of youth and the tyranny of passions. Let thy wise and good Providence remove far from my path the obstacles and temptations which may occasion my fall. *straight. obstacles.*

24 Assist my endeavors to become wise and virtuous, and holy; and accompany them with thy blessing. Place me in circumstances favorable to my improvement. Give me faithful friends and guides, and enable me to follow them in the paths of goodness.

25 Thou delightest, O God, to grant the desires which flow from a sincere heart, and to second the efforts of those who seriously aspire after greater perfection.—Supported and guided by thee, I cannot fail of attaining in this world the design of my existence, and of arriving in the other at my supreme end. *aspire? supreme?*

The Tiger.

1 THE ancients had a saying, *That as the Peacock is the most beautiful among the birds, so is the Tiger among the quadrupeds.* In fact, no quadruped can be more beautiful than this animal; the glossy smoothness of his hair, which lies much smoother and shines with greater brightness than even that of the leopard; the extreme blackness of the streaks, with which he is marked, and the bright yellow color of the ground *Quadruped leopard. streaks.*

Diversify? which they diversify, at once strike the beholder.

2 To this beauty of coloring, is added an extremely elegant form, much larger indeed than that of the leopard, but more slender, more delicate, and bespeaking the *agility?* most extreme swiftness and agility. Unhappily however, this animal's disposition is *mischievous.* as mischievous as its form is admirable, as if providence was willing to shew the small value of beauty by bestowing it on the most *noxious?* noxious of quadrupeds.

3 The chief and most observable distinction in the tiger, and in which it differs *mottled?* from all others of the mottled kind, is in the shape of its colors, which run in streaks or brands in the same direction as his ribs from the back downward. The leopard, the pan*partycolored* ther and the ounce, are all party colored like this animal; but with this difference, and their colors are broken in spots all over the body; whereas in the tiger they stretch lengthwise, and there is scarce a round spot to be seen on his skin.

4 Besides this, there are other observa*tiger.* ble distinctions; the tiger is much larger, *bigger.* and often found bigger even than the lion himself; it is much slenderer also in proportion to its size; its legs shorter, and its neck and body longer. In short, of all other animals, it most resembles the cat in *conceive.* shape; and if we conceive the latter mag*magnified?* nified to a very great degree, we shall have a tolerable idea of the former.

carnivorous. 5 In classing carnivorous animals we may place the lion foremost; and immediately after him follows the tiger, which seems to partake of all the noxious qualities of the lion, without sharing any of his good ones. To pride, courage, and strength the *clemency?* lion joins greatness, clemency, and gen-

erosity; but the tiger is fierce without provocation, cruel without necessity. *Fierce.*

6 Though satiated with carnage, he perpetually thirsts for blood. His restless fury has no intervals, except when he is obliged to lie in ambush for prey at the sides of lakes or rivers to which other animals resort for drink. He seizes and tears in pieces a fresh animal with equal rage as he exerted in devouring the first. He desolates every country that he inhabits, and dreads neither the aspect nor the arms of man. *satiated? carnage. desolates? aspect?*

7 He sacrifices whole flocks of domestic animals and all the wild beasts that come within the reach of his terrible claws. He attacks the young of the elephant and rhinoceros, and sometimes even ventures to brave the lion. His predominant instinct is a perpetual rage, a blind and undistinguished ferocity, which often impel him to devour his own young, and to tear their mother in pieces when she attempts to defend them. *domestic? predominant ferocity? impel?*

8 He delights in blood, and gluts himself with it till he is intoxicated. He tears the body for no other purpose than to plunge his head into it, and to drink large draughts of blood, the sources of which are generally exhausted before his thirst is appeased. The tiger is perhaps the only animal whose ferocity is unconquerable. Neither violence, restraint, nor bribery, have any effect in softening his temper. *intoxicated? draughts. exhausted? appeased?*

9 With harsh or gentle treatment he is equally irritated. The mild and conciliating influence of society makes no impression on the obduracy and incorrigibleness of his disposition. Time, instead of softening the ferociousness of his nature, only exasperates his rage. He tears with equal *irritated? conciliating? obduracy? incorrigibleness? exasperates*

wrath, the hand which feeds him, as that which is raised to strike him.

Prey. *avidity?* *menaces?*

10 He roars and grins at the sight of every living being. Every animated object he regards as a fresh prey, which he devours beforehand with the avidity of his eyes, menaces it with frightful groans, and often springs at it, without regarding his chains, which only restrain but cannot calm his fury.

species. *chiefly.* *Bengal.*

11 Happily for the rest of nature that this animal is not common, and that the species is chiefly confined to the warmest provinces of the east. The tiger is found in Malabar, in Siam, in Bengal, and in all the countries which are inhabited by the elephant or the rhinoceros.

carries. *enormous?* *sustains?*

12 When it has killed a large animal, such as a horse or a buffalo, it immediately begins to devour it on the spot, fearing to be disturbed. In order to feast at his ease, it carries off its prey to the forest, dragging it along with such ease, that the swiftness of its motion seems scarce retarded by the enormous load it sustains.

dimensions. *formidable.* *buffalo.*

13 From this alone we may judge of its strength; but to have a more just idea of this particular, let us stop a moment to consider the dimensions of this most formidable creature. Some travellers have compared it for size, to a horse, and others to a buffalo, while others have contented themselves with saying that it is much larger than a lion.

recent?

14 We have recent accounts of this animal's magnitude that deserve the utmost confidence. Mr. Buffon has been assured by one of his friends, that he saw a tiger in the East Indies of fifteen feet long. "Supposing that he means including the tail,

this animal, allowing four feet for that, must have been eleven feet from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail. *Insertion ?*

15 Indeed, that which is now in the tower is not so large; being as well as I could measure, six feet from the tip to the insertion, and the tail was three feet more. Like all the rest of its kind, its motions are irregular and desultory; it bounds rather than runs; and like them, rather chooses to take its prey by surprise than to be at the trouble of hunting it down." *desultory ? bounds ?*

16 How large a leap it can take at once, we may easily judge by comparing what it might do, to what we see so small an animal as the cat actually perform. The cat can leap several feet at a bound; and the tiger who is ten times as long, can no doubt spring proportionably. *leap. doubt.*

17 As to the number of its young, we have no certain account; however it is said that it brings forth four or five at a time. Although furious at all times, the female, upon this occasion, exceeds her usual rapacity; and if her young are taken from her, she pursues the spoiler with incredible rage; he to save a part is contented to lose a part, and drops one of her cubs, with which she immediately returns to her den, and again pursues him; he then drops another, and by the time she has returned with that, he generally escapes with the remainder. *rapacity ? incredible. pursues.*

18 If she lose her young entirely, she then becomes desperate, boldly approaches even the towns themselves, and commits incredible slaughter. The tiger expresses its resentment in the same manner with the lion; it moves the muscles and skin of its face, shews its teeth and shrieks in a most *sightful* manner. Its note is very different *desperate ? shrieks.*

Scream. from that of the lion, being rather a scream than a roar.

complete. 19 To give a still more complete idea of the strength of this terrible creature, we shall quote a passage from father Tachard, who was an eye witness of a combat between a tiger and three elephants at Siam. For *palisade?* this purpose the king ordered a lofty palisade to be built of bamboo cane, about a hundred feet square; and in the midst of this, were three elephants appointed for combating the tiger.

20 Their heads and a part of their trunks *armor.* were covered with a kind of armor, like a mask, which defended those parts from the *assaults.* assaults of the fierce animal with which they were to engage. As soon, says this author, as we were arrived at the place, a tiger was brought forth from its den of a size much larger than we had ever seen before.

21 It was not at first let loose, but held with cords, so that one of the elephants approaching, gave it three or four terrible blows with its trunk on the back with such force, that the tiger was for some time *stunned.* stunned and laid without motion, as if he had been dead. However, as soon as it was let loose, and at full liberty, although the first blows had grately abated its fury, it made at the elephant with a loud shriek, *seizing.* and aimed at seizing his trunk.

wrinkling. 22 But the elephant, wrinkling it up with great dexterity, received the tiger on his great teeth, and tossed it up into the air. This so discouraged the furious animal, that it no more ventured to approach the *circuits.* elephant, but made several circuits round the palisade, often attempting to fly at the spectators.

23 Shortly after, three elephants were sent against it, and they continued to strike

it so terribly with their trunks, that it once more lay for dead; and they would ceartainly have killed it had not there been a stop put to the combat. *Terribly?*

24 From this account we may readily judge of the strength of this animal, which though reduced to captivity, and held by cords, though first disabled, and set alone against three, yet ventured to continue the engagement, and even that against animals covered and protected from its fury. *captivity. protected?*

Of the Hostilities of Animals.

1 IN contemplating the system of animation exhibited in this planet, the only one of which we have any extensive knowledge, the mind is struck, and even confounded, with the general scene of havock and devastation, which is perpetually, and every where, presented to our view. There is not, perhaps a single species of animated beings, whose existence depends not more or less, upon the death and destruction of others. *System. planet? scene? havock?*

2 Every animal, when not prematurely deprived of life, by those who are hostile to it, or by accident, enjoys a temporary existence, the duration of which is longer or shorter according to its nature; and the rank it holds in the creation; and this existence universally terminates in death and dissolution. This is an established law of Nature, to which every animal is obliged to submit. *prematurely temporary? terminates? dissolution?*

3 But this necessary and universal deprivation of individual life, though great, is nothing when compared to the havock occasioned by another law, which impels animals to kill and devour different species, and sometimes their own. In the system of nature, death and dissolution seem to be *deprivation. impels? devour.*

indispensible for the support and continuation of animal life.

Existence. 4 But, though almost every animal, in some measure depends for its existence on the destruction of others, there are some species in all the different tribes and classes, which are distinguished by the appellation of *carnivorous*, or *rapacious*, because they live chiefly, or entirely on animal food.

appellation. carnivorous?

prosecution? 5 In the prosecution of this subject, therefore, we shall, in the first place, mention some examples of animal hostility and rapacity; and, in the next place endeavor to point out such advantages as result from this apparently cruel institution of nature. On the last branch of the subject, however, the reader must not expect to have every difficulty removed, and every qeustion solved.

rapacity? endeavor? solved?

economy? 6 Like all other parts of the economy of nature, the necessity, or even the seeming cruelty and injustice, of allowing animals to prey one upon another, is a mystery which we can never be enabled completely to unravel. But we are not entirely without hopes of shewing several important utilities which result from this almost universal scene of animal devastation.

mystery. unravel?

Sec. 1. *Man, the most rapacious of all animals.*

rapacious? 7 Of all rapacious animals, *Man*, is the most universal destroyer. The destruction of carnivorous quadrupeds, birds, and insects, is in general, limited to particular kinds. But the rapacity of man has hardly any limitation. His empire over the animals which inhabit this globe is almost universal. He accordingly employs his power and subdues or devours every species.

empire?

domestic? 8 Of some of the quadruped tribes, as the horse, the dog, the cat, he makes do-

mestic slaves; and though in his own country, none of these species are used for food, he either obliges them to labor for him or keeps them as sources of pleasure and amusement. From other quadrupeds, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the deer kind, he derives innumerable advantages.

Obliges.
sources?
derives?

9 The ox kind in particular, after receiving the emolument of their labor and fertility, he rewards with death and then feeds upon their carcases. Many other species though not commonly used as food, are daily massacred in millions for the purposes of commerce, luxury, and caprice. Myriads of quadrupeds are annually destroyed for the sake of their furs, their hides, their tusks, their odoriferous secretions, &c.

emolument.
massacred?
caprice?
odoriferous.

10 Over the feathered tribe the dominion of man is not less extensive. There is not a single species in the numerous and diversified class of birds, which he either does not or may not, employ for the nourishment of his body. By his sagacity and address he has been enabled to domesticate many of the prolific and delicious species, as turkeys, geese, and various kinds of poultry. These he multiplies without end, and devours at pleasure.

domesticate.
prolific?
delicious?
poultry?

11 Neither do the inhabitants of the waters escape the rapacity of man. Rivers, lakes, and even the ocean itself, feel the power of his empire, and forced to supply him with provisions: Neither air nor water can defend against the ingenuity the art and the destructive industry of the human species.

ocean.
ingenuity?

12 Man can be said even to have domesticated some fishes. In artificial ponds he feeds and rears carp, tench, perch, and trout, and other species, and with them occasionally furnishes his table.

artificial?

Insects? reptiles? aspect.

13 It might have been expected that insects and reptiles, some of which have a most disgusting aspect, would not have excited the human appetite. But we learn from experience, that in every region of the earth, many insects which inhabit both the earth and the waters, are esteemed as delicate articles of luxury. Even the viper

venom? deleterious.

though its venom be deleterious, escape not the all devouring jaws of man.

tyrannical.

14 Thus man holds and too often exercises a tyrannical dominion over almost the whole brute creation, not because he is the strongest of all animals, but because his intellect is vastly superior to that of the most

sagacious?

sagacious of the less favored tribes.

persevering.

15 He reigns over the other animals, because, like them, he is not only endowed with sentiment, but because the powers of his mind are more extensive. He overcomes force by ingenuity, and swiftness by art and persevering industry. In this way

inaccessible. solitudes?

he has established an empire that has no other limits than inaccessible solitudes, obscure caverns, burning sands, or frozen mountains.

Sec. 2. *Rapacious Quadrupeds.*

infested? lynxes.

16 Next to *man* the carniverous *quadrupeds* are the most numerous and the most destructive. Different parts of the earth are infested with lions, tigers, panthers, ounces, leopards, jaguars, couguars, lynxes, wild cats, dogs, jackals, wolves, foxes, hyenas, civets, polecats, martins, ferrets, ermines, gluttons, bats, &c. Though all these, and many other tribes of quadrupeds,

carnage?

live solely upon blood and carnage, yet some of them, as the tiger and wolf, the hyena, and many other inferior species are much more rapacious and destructive than others.

17 In temperate climates, the wolf seems to exceed all other animals in the ferocity and rapaciousness of his disposition. *Ferocity.* When pressed with hunger, he braves every danger. *braves?* He attacks all those animals which are under the protection of man, especially such as he can carry off with ease, as lambs, kids, and the smaller kinds of dogs.

18 When successful in his expeditions, he returns often to the charge, till after being chased and wounded by men and dogs, *chased.* he retires, during the day, to his den. In the night he again issues forth, traverses *traverses.* the country, roams round the cottages, kills *roams.* all the animals that have been left without, digs the earth under the doors, enters with a terrible ferocity, and puts every living creature to death, before he chooses to depart, and carry off his prey. *chooses.*

19 When these inroads happen to be fruitless, he returns to the woods, searches about with avidity; follows the track and the scent of wild beasts, and pursues them till *scent.* they fall a prey to his rapacity. In a word, when his hunger is extreme, he loses all *loses.* idea of fear, attacks women and children, and sometimes men; at last he becomes perfectly furious by excessive exertions, *excessive?* and generally falls a sacrifice to pure rage and distraction.

20 When several wolves appear together it is not an association of peace, but of *association.* war. It is attended with tumult and dreadful growlings, and indicates an attack upon *indicates?* some of the larger animals, as a stag, an ox, or a formidable mastiff. This predatory *predatory?* expedition is no sooner ended than they separate, and every individual returns in silence to his solitude.

21 Wolves are fond of human fle
They have been known to follow armies,
come in troops to the field of battle, whe
bodies are carelessly interred, to tear the
up and to devour them with an insatiat
avidity; and when once accustomed to h
man flesh those wolves ever after atta
men, prefer the shepherd to the flock, c
vour women and carry off children. Whe
countries are sometimes obliged to arm
destroy the wolves. These dangerous a
mals have long been totally extirpated fro
Great Britain and her islands.

Interred? *tear.* *insatiable?* *avidity?* *extirpated.*

SEC. 3. *Rapacious Birds.*

22 Neither are the *feathered tribes* e
empted from the general law of devastatio
But the number of birds of prey, prope
so called, is much less in proportion th
that of carnivorous quadrupeds. Birds
prey are likewise weaker; and, of cour
the destruction of animal life they occasi
is much more limited than the immen
devastations daily committed by rapacio
quadrupeds.

exempted? *devastation.*

23 In a certain sense, every species
bird may be said to be a bird of prey; f
almost the whole of them devour fli
worms and other insects either for food
themselves or their young. Birds of pre
like carnivorous quadrupeds, are not
prolific as the milder and more inoffensi
kinds.

prolific? *inoffensive.*

24 All birds of prey exhibit an obdura
and a ferociousness of disposition, while t
other kinds are mild, cheerful and gent
in their aspect and manner. Most birds
prey expel their offspring from the ne
and relinquish them to their fate, befo
they are sufficiently able to provide f
themselves. This cruelty is the effect
personal want in the mother.

exhibit? *obduracy?* *relinquish?*

25 When prey is scanty, which often happens, she in a manner starves herself to support her young. But when her hunger becomes excessive, she forgets her parental affection, strikes, expels and sometimes in a paroxysm of fury produced by want, kills her offspring. An aversion to society is another effect of this natural and acquired obduracy of temper.

Paroxysm ?
aversion ?

26 Birds of prey as well as carnivorous quadrupeds, never associate. Like robbers, they lead a solitary and wandering life. Mutual attachment unites the male and female; and as they are both capable of providing for themselves, and can give mutual assistance in making war against other animals, they never separate, even after the season of love. The same pair are uniformly found in the same place; but they never assemble in flocks, nor even associate in families.

associate ?
solitary ?
separate ?

27 The largest kinds, as the eagles, require a great quantity of food and for that reason, never allow their own offspring, after they have become rivals, to approach the places which the parents frequent. But all those birds, and all those quadrupeds, which are nourished by the production of the earth live in families, and are fond of society, and assemble in numerous flocks without quarrelling or disturbing one another.

rivals ?
quarrelling ?

SEC. 4. *All Fishes are Rapacious.*

28 Every inhabitant of the waters depends for its existence upon rapine and destruction. The life of every *fish*, from the smallest to the greatest, is one continued scene of hostility, violence and evasion. Their appetite for food is almost insatiable. It impels them to encounter every danger.

rapine ?
evasion ?
insatiable ?
impels ?

29 They are in continual motion; and the object of their movements is to devour

other fishes, to avoid their own destruction. Their desire for food is so keen and undistinguishing, that they greedily swallow every thing which has the appearance of animation. Those that have small mouths feed upon worms and the spawns of other fishes; and those whose mouths are larger devour every animal, their own species not excepted, that can pass through their gullet.

Food.
keen.
gullet?

30 To avoid destruction, the smaller fry retire to the shallows, where the large kinds are unable to pursue them. But, in the watery element, no situation is absolutely safe. For even in the shallows, the oyster, the scallop, and the muscle, lie in ambush at the bottom, with their shells open, and when a small fish comes into contact with them, they instantly close their shells upon him, and devour at leisure their imprisoned prey.

fry?
oyster.
leisure?

31 Neither is the hunting or pursuit of fishes confined to particular regions. Shoals of one species follow with unwearied ardor those of another through vast tracks of the ocean. The cod pursues the whiting from the banks of Newfoundland to the southern coast of Spain.

shoals?
unwearied.

32 It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of animated Nature, that carnivorous birds and quadrupeds are less prolific than the inoffensive and associating kinds; but on the contrary, that the inhabitants of the waters, who are all carnivorous are endowed with a most astonishing fecundity. All kinds of fishes, a few only accepted, are oviparous.

inoffensive?
fecundity?
oviparous?

33 Notwithstanding the amazing destruction of their eggs by the smaller fry that frequent the shores, by aquatic birds, and by the larger fishes, the numbers which escape are sufficient to supply the ocean

aquatic.

with inhabitants and to afford nourishment to a very great portion of the human race. A cod, for instance, according to the accurate computation of Lewenhock, produces, from one roe, above nine millions of eggs in a single season. *Accurate.*

34 The flounder lays annually above one million, and the mackarel more than five hundred thousand; an increase so great, if permitted to arrive at maturity, that the ocean itself, in a few centuries, would not be spacious enough to contain its animated productions. This wonderful fertility answers two valuable purposes. In the midst of numberless enemies it continues the respective species and furnishes to all a proper quantity of nourishment. *mackarel.* *centuries?* *spacious?*

35 We have thus seen that man, some quadrupeds, some birds, and all fishes, are carnivorous animals. But this system of carnage descends still lower. Many of the *insect* tribes derive their nourishment from putrid carcases, from the bodies of living animals, or from killing and devouring weaker species. How many flies are daily sacrificed by spiders, a most voracious and a most numerous tribe of insects! *system.* *voracious?*

36 In return, spiders are greedily devoured by flies, which are distinguished by the name of *ichneumons.* The number of these ichneumon flies is inconceivable; and, if it were not for the prodigious havock they make upon caterpillars, and other insects, the fruits of the earth would be entirely destroyed. *ichneumons* *prodigious.*

SEC. 5 *Some animals make war with their own species.*

37 Man is not the only animal that makes war with his own species. Quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, independently of their appetite for food, occasionally fight and

kill each other. On this subject, we shall confine ourselves to a few examples derived from the insect tribes.

Neuters. 38 A society or hive of bees consists of a female, of males, and of drones, or neuters. These kinds continue for some time in the most perfect harmony, and mutually protect and assist each other. The neuters, or working bees, discover the strongest attachment and affection, to the males, even when in their worm state. The neuters are armed with a deadly sting, of which the *destitute.* males are destitute.

39 Both are equally produced by the same mother, and live in the same family. *temporary?* But, notwithstanding their temporary affection, there are times when the neuters cru- *massacre?* elly massacre the males. Among the laws of polished republics, we find some which *barbarous?* is extremely barbarous. The Lacedemonians were allowed to kill such of their children as were produced in a defective or maimed state, because they would become a burden upon the community. The laws *Chinese.* of the Chinese permit actions equally inhuman.

treat. 40 We perhaps know not all the reasons why the neuter bees treat the males with so much cruelty. There is a time, however, when the males become perfectly useless to the community; and it is not incurious to remark, that the general massacre never commences, till this period arrives.

temerity? 41 Whenever a stranger bee enters a hive, his temerity is uniformly punished with death. But mortal combats are not unfrequent between bees belonging to the same hive. These combats are most frequent in clear and warm weather. Sometimes two combatants come out of a hive

closely fastened to each other. At other times the attack is made in the air. But in whatever way the battle begins, both combatants uniformly come to the ground before it is terminated by the death of one of the parties. When they reach the ground, each individual, like a wrestler, endeavors to gain the most advantageous positions for stinging his adversary to death.

Fastened? *terminated.* *wrestler.*

42 Besides these single combats, general actions are not unfrequent, especially in the swarming season. When two swarms or colonies happen to contend for the same habitation, a general and bloody engagement immediately ensues. These engagements often continue for hours, and never terminate without great havock on both sides.

swarming. *ensues?* *havock?*

43 The sting is not the only weapon employed in war by bees. They are furnished with two strong fangs or teeth, with which they cruelly tear each other. Even in general engagements, all the combats are single. But when the great slaughter of the male is committing, three or four neuters are not ashamed to attack a single fly.

weapon. *slaughter.*

44 Every wasp's nest, about the beginning of October, exhibits a singular and a cruel scene. At this season, the wasps cease to bring nourishment to their young. From affectionate mothers and nurses, they at once become barbarous stepmothers. They are worse; for they drag the young worms from their cells, and carry them out of their nest. Being thus exposed to the weather, and deprived of nourishment, every one of them unavoidably perishes.

exhibits. *affectionate?* *stepmothers.*

45 This devastation is not, like that of the honey bees, confined to the male worms. Here no worm, of whatever denomination or

devastation?

sex, escapes the general undistinguished massacre. Besides exposing the worms to the weather, the wasps kill them with their fangs. This fact seems to be a violation of parental affection, one of the strongest principles in animal nature.

Massacre?

46 But the intentions of Nature, though they may often elude our researches, are never wrong. What appears to us cruel and unnatural in this instinctive devastation committed annually by the wasps, is perhaps an act of the greatest mercy and compassion. Wasps are not like the honey bees endowed with the instinct of laying up a store of provisions for winter subsistence.

elude?

annually?

47 If not prematurely destroyed by their parents, the young must necessarily die a more cruel and lingering death, occasioned by hunger. Hence this seemingly harsh conduct in the economy of wasps, instead of affording an exception to the universal benevolence and wisdom of Nature, is, in reality, a merciful institution.

prematurely

harsh.

48 Besides, as the multiplication of wasps is prodigious, and as they are a noxious race both to man and other animals, and especially to many tribes of insects, if their increase were not checked by such a dreadful carnage, their depredations, in a few years, would annihilate other species, break the chain of Nature, and even prove destructive to man and the larger animals.

prodigious.

noxious?

depredations?

annihilate?

Advantages resulting from this mysterious institution of rapine and destruction, throughout almost the whole of animated Nature.

49 According to the adopted plan, we shall finish this subject with some observations which may have a tendency to reconcile our minds to a system so destructive to

reconcile?

individuals of every species, that humanity, when not enlightened by a ray of Philosophy, is apt to revolt, and to brand Nature with cruelty and oppressions. Nature, it must confessed seems almost indifferent to viduals, who perish every moment in ons, without any apparent compunction. But with regard to every species of every description, her uniform and uninterrupted attention to the preservation and continuation of the great system of animation is conspicuous, and merits admiration. Life, it should appear, cannot be supported, without the intervention of death. Through almost the whole of animated Nature, as we have seen, nothing but rapine and destruction of individuals prevail.

Revolt? *compunction?* *conspicuous?* *intervention* *prevail?*

51 This destruction, however, has its use. Every animal, after death, administers and yields happiness to a number of others. In many animals the powers of digestion, and of assimulation, are confined to animal substances alone. If deprived of animal food, such species, it is evident, could not subsist. The chief force of this observation, it is admitted, is applicable solely to the carniverous tribes, strictly so denominated.

administers? *digestion?* *assimulation*

52 But from the facts formerly enumerated, and from the daily experience of every man, it is apparent, that perhaps, no animal does or can exist totally independent of food that is or has been animated. Sheep, oxen, and all herbivorous animals, though, not from choice, and even without consciousness, daily devour thousands of insects.

herbivorous? *daily.* *consciousness?*

53 This may be one reason why cattle of all kinds fatten so remarkably in rich pastures, for insects are always most numerous where the herbage is luxuriant. Nature

herbage. *luxuriant.*

Profuse? ture is so profuse in her animated productions that no food can be eaten, and no fluid can be drunken in which animal substances either in a living or dead state, are not to be found.

system. 54 To this reasoning it may be objected, why has nature established a system so cruel? Why did she render it necessary that one animal could not live without the destruction of another? To such questions no answer can be either given or expected. No being, except the Supreme can unfold *mystery.* this mystery. Perhaps it even exceeds the limits of possibility to establish such an *animation.* extended system of animation upon any other foundation.

55 From the general benevolence of the great Creator, we are warrented to conclude that this is really the case. But it is *inscruitable.* fruitless to dwell upon subjects that are inscrutable, and far removed beyond the pow- *intellect?* ers of human intellect. We shall therefore descend, and endeavor to point out some advantages which result from this mysterious institution of Nature.

hostilities? 56 The hostilities of animals, mankind not excepted, give rise to mutual improvement. Animals improve, and discover a superiority of parts in proportion to the *evade?* number of enemies they have to attack or *weak.* evade. The weak, and consequently timid, are obliged to exert their utmost powers in *practising.* inventing and practising every possible mode of escape. Pure instinct powerfully promps; but much is learned by experience and observasion.

57 Rapacious animals, on the contrary, by frequent disappointment, are obliged to *alertness?* provide against the cunning and alertness of their prey. Herbiverous animals, as they

have little difficulty in procuring food are proportionably stupid; but they would be still more stupid, if they had no enemies to annoy them. Man if his attention and talents were not excited by the animosities of his own species, by the attacks of ferocious animals, and even by those of the insect tribes would be an indolent, an incurious, a dirty and an ignorant animal.

Annoy.

animosities.

58 Those of the human race, accordingly who procure their food with little or no industry, as we learn from a multitude of travellers and voyagers, are perfectly indolent and brutishly stupid. Timid animals never use the arts of defence or provide against danger, except from three causes, pure instinct, which is implanted in their natures, imitation, and experience. By experience, timid animals are taught the arts of evasion. Flight is instinctive; but the modifications of it are acquired by imitation and experience.

voyagers?

indolent?

evasion?

59 A profusion of animal life seems to be the general intention of Nature. For this purpose, when not modified or restrained by the industry and intelligence of man, she uniformly covers the surface of the earth with trees and vegetables of every kind, which supply myriads of animated beings with food. But the greatest possible extension of life would still be wanting, if animals did not prey upon each other.

profusion?

intelligence?

myriads.

extension?

60 If all animals were to live upon vegetables alone, many species and millions of individuals, which now enjoy life and happiness, could have no existence; for the productions of the earth would not be sufficient to support them. But, by making animals feed upon each other, the system of animation and of happiness is extended

existence.

animation?

to the greatest possible degree. In this view, nature, instead of being cruel and oppressive, is highly generous and beneficent.

Beneficent? balance.

61 There is a wonderful balance in the system of animal destruction. If the general profusion of the animated productions of Nature had no other check than the various periods to which their lives, when not extinguished by hostilities of one kind or another, are limited, the whole would soon be annihilated by an universal famine, and the earth, instead of every where teeming with animals, would, unless repeopled by a new creation, exhibit nothing but a mute, lifeless and an inactive scene.

annihilated. famine. teeming? repeopled.

62 If even a single species were permitted to multiply without disturbance, the food of other species would be exhausted, and of course, a period would be put to their existence. The herbivorous and frugivorous races, if not restrained by the carnivorous, would soon increase to a hurtful degree. Carnivorous animals are the barriers fixed by nature to noxious inundations of other kinds.

exhausted? frugivorous? barriers? inundations.

63 The carnivorous tribes may be compared to the hoe and the pruning hook, which by diminishing the number of plants when too close, or lopping off their luxuriances make the others grow to greater perfection. To those swarms of insects, which cover the surface of the earth, are opposed to an army of birds, an active, a vigilant, and voracious race. Hares, rabbits, mice, rats are exposed to the depradations of carnivorous quadrupeds and birds.

hoe. swarms. vigilant? rabbits.

64 The larger cattle, as the ox, the deer, the sheep, &c, are not exempted from enemies; and man, by the superiority of his mental powers, checks the multiplication

deer.

of the carnivorous tribes, and maintains the balance and empire of the animal system. Those species which are endowed with uncommon fertility have the greatest number of enemies. The caterpillar, and insects in general, one of the most prolific tribes of animals, are attacked and devoured by numerous hostile bands.

Caterpillar.
prolific ?

65 Mr. Bradly, in his General Treatise, on Husbandry and Gardening, has published a letter, in which he shows, that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young to feed, destroy, every week, 3360 caterpillars. This calculation he founded upon actual observation. He discovered that the two parents carried to the nest 40 caterpillars in an hour. He then supposes, which is a moderate supposition, that the sparrows enter the nest only 12 hours each day, which is a daily consumption of 480 caterpillars. This sum, multiplied by 7, or the days in a week, gives 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a garden.

treatise.
gardening ?
carried.
daily.
extirpated

66 No species, however, is ever exhausted. The balance between gain and loss is perpetually preserved. The earth, the seas, the atmosphere, may be considered as an immense and variegated pasture. In this view, it is most judiciously cultivated and stocked by the numerous animated beings which it is destined to support. Every animal and every vegetable furnish subsistence to particular species. Thus, nothing of value is lost; and every species is abundantly supplied with food.

exhausted
atmosphere
destined ?
subsistence

67 Upon the whole, every animated being that inhabits this globe seems to be destined by Nature, not for its own individual existence and happiness alone, but likewise for the existence and happiness of other

Circle. animated beings. A circle of animation, *perpetually* and of destruction goes perpetually round. This is the economy of Nature. Different species of animals live by the mutual destruction of each other. Even among individual men the strong too often oppress the weak ; but on the other hand, the wise instruct the ignorant These are the bonds *sources?* of society, and the sources of improvement.

FINIS.